THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 110. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, } Editors.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
No. 86 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

TERMS:
PER YEAR, BY MAIL....$8,00.
PER WEEK, SERVED BY CARRIER....15.

CITY ITEMS.

Grand Opening
Of Gaiters this day, at McClintock's, 92 Federal street.

Still the Crowd
Goes to McClintock's for Boots and Shoes. No. 92 Federal street.

All the Best
Make of Boots and Shoes at McClintock's, No. 92 Federal street, Allegheny.

12 1-2c Will Buy
Prints, bleached and unbleached muslins, crash, &c., at Shellaby & Barclay's, 74 and 76 Market street.

Colored Alpacas
All Shades, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Silk Warp Modenes
In a variety of shades, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Ginghams
At all prices and much below Market rates on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Russia Crash
From the lowest to the finest grade, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Pink, Blue and Buff
Plain Lawns, chintzes and French ginghams, a fresh stock just opened and will be sold very cheap, at Shellaby & Barclay's, 74 and 76 Market street.

Our Friend
McClintock, at 92 Federal street, Allegheny city, is doing a rushing business in the Boot and Shoe trade. We ask all our friends to go and see him.

25c Will Buy
Good yard wide bleached and unbleached muslin, yard wide chintzes, delains, tickings, checks, ginghams, &c., at Shellaby & Barclay's old Bee Hive stand.

Burt's
Latest styles of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children kept constantly on hand at McClintock's Shoe Store, 92 Federal street, Allegheny.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.
I hereby challenge any person to question my right to manufacture the above, and offer the same for sale at my new Stores, 107 Smithfield street, and opposite the Postoffice.
J. M. FULTON.

Several Bales
Of extra heavy yard wide unbleached sheetings selling very cheap, at Shellaby & Barclay's. Also, bleached muslins and prints as cheap if not a little cheaper than they can be found anywhere. Remember the numbers, 74 and 76 Market street, original Bee Hive stand.

An Infallible Cure
For diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera, is found in the medicine prepared only by Jos. Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street. In view of the approach of the cholera, no family should be without this valuable medicine. Sold only at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 84 Market street.

A Very Fine Line
Of black centered shawls with brocha borders, all prices. Call and see them, at Shellaby & Barclay's, 74 and 76 Market street. Also beautiful summer shawls just opened, together with a splendid stock of every description of dress goods. Remember the original Bee Hive stand before marking your purchases elsewhere.

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.
CASWELL MACK & CO., New York,
sole manufacturers.
For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists.
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The Grand Secret.
The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches as the answer:
BUILD UP YOUR MAN.
Brace him up as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency,
WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the Bitters are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place. Resort to this most wonderful of Modern Tonics,
AND ALL WILL BE WELL.
Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent Invigorator and Corrective. Sold everywhere.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 27, 1865.*

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Spring and Summer Goods.
The well-known store of Mr. John Weler, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny, has been lately fitted up with a new assortment of spring and summer goods. The stock has been well selected, and embraces all the numberless articles needed for gentlemen's garments. A large stock of ready-made pants, coats, vests, &c., will also be found in his establishment. His stock of furnishing goods cannot be surpassed. Persons desiring to purchase a good suit of clothes would do well by giving Mr. Weler a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso—The Spanish Squadron Reinforced.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Herald's* Valparaiso correspondent says: The Spaniards have received an addition to their squadron of one screw frigate of sixty guns, two corvettes and one transport, the latter bringing large supplies of clothing and ordnance stores. They also had in the squadron fifteen hundred marines for shore duty. The English residents of Santiago heartily confirmed the resolutions of those of Valparaiso against the conduct of the British charge and the admiral in not preventing the bombardment. The French residents put in a claim for their losses. The report of the Spanish admiral, published, in which he says that Commodore Rogers, after his efforts for peaceable settlement of the difficulties were thwarted by Chili, commended the action as right. He said moderation and dignity were on the side of Spain. The English Admiral said the insult offered by the Chilians in proposing a naval combat was sufficient justification for the bombardment. The Spanish Admiral also says that the Chilian government opposed the removal of foreigner's property.

Convention of Non-Episcopal Churches.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—A Convention of Non-Episcopal Methodist Churches assembled in this city yesterday to discuss and effect a basis of union. Delegates representing nearly all the churches in the Northern States were present. The Convention will probably last several days.

The suit between the Ohio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroads for alleged breach of contract, commenced yesterday before the Superior Court. Damages claimed—one million five hundred thousand dollars. The most prominent lawyers of the country are employed on both sides.

The City Solicitor of Cincinnati has entered suits against several street railroad companies for charging higher rates of fare than their contracts allow.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision Under the Pension Act.

MERCHANTS' BANK WRECK COMPLETE.

The Cattle Plague in New York.

REVISION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

Spain Prepared for Revolution.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Tribune's* special says: The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that in the filing of claims for pension, the last clause of the sixth section, of the supplementary Pension Act of July, 1864, provides that in every case in which a claim for pensions shall have been filed more than three years after the discharge or decease of the party on whose account the claim is made, the pension shall commence from date of last paper. Many cases have arisen in which minor children, after the death or re-marriage of the widow, without having received a pension, have filed a claim more than three years after the death of the father, but less than three years after they were first entitled to make a claim under the law. The Commissioner decides that in all such cases the law does not apply, provided an application made within the prescribed time by the widow was already pending, but the claim of the minor children must be made within three years from the date of the widow's death or re-marriage, to be exempt from the operation of the limiting statute.

The further the investigation into the affairs of the Merchant's National Bank of this city extends the more is the complete rottenness of the concern exhibited. It has transpired that in addition to Government losses, already published, there were $25,000 deposited by T. J. Hobbs, the disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department. The indications are that the wreck is complete, and the depositors will get little or nothing.

Secretary Harlan has directed an examination as to how many clerks in the Interior Department were drafted here and put in a plea of non-residence with the intention of substituting soldiers for them.

The Senate Committee on commerce will take final action to-morrow on the case of Mr. Smith, Collector for New York. There is no doubt but that a favorable report will be made in his case.

The *Herald's* special says unfavorable comment is excited here by the fact of paymasters and others having such large sums deposited in banks to their own credit, upon which they undoubtedly receive interest or favors in some way, while the Government is paying a high rate of interest on the same money, obtained on temporary loans, and otherwise. Several millions are reported to be thus on deposit with the national banks in this city—at one almost within a stone-throw of the Treasury department.

Well informed persons, in regard to the matter, assert that not less than five hundred cows have died in this district and its vicinity during the last six months, from a disease known as the cattle plague, and several dairymen have been compelled to abandon business entirely owing to the great mortality among their stock. The disease, it is alleged, was introduced here from Pennsylvania. The same authority also states that the prevalence of this disease accounts for the poor beef to be found in the markets. The disease being incurable, cattle are killed as soon as attacked, and sold to unsuspecting citizens.

In a letter dated May 2d, 1866, addressed to R. Isreal Middleton, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina, in reply to enquiries on the subject, Secretary McCulloch says: All I can do for the relief of the people of South Carolina in regard to the direct tax, has already been done. All sales for taxes have been suspended until Congress should have an opportunity of acting definitely upon the subject. I have no power to withdraw the tax Commissioners, nor to suspend the collection of taxes from those who are able to pay them. What action Congress will take upon the subject cannot now be determined.

The *World's* Washington special says: The House Bank Committee are preparing a bill intended to remedy the defects in the National Banking Laws. It will also provide for the equalization of currency among the States.

The *Times* special says: The citizens of Columbia, S. C., appointed a committee to ascertain whether Sherman or Hampton set fire to that city.

Horace Rublee, Esq., of Wisconsin, has been nominated by the President as United States Consul to Rotterdam. Mr. Rublee is editor of the Madison (Wis.) *Journal*.

The *Herald's* special says: It is confidently expected that the business of Congress will be cleared up so that an adjournment may be had by the middle of next month.

The House Election Committee are likely to decide in favor of Fuller's right to Dawson's seat, from Pennsylvania.

The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report Senator Sherman's Loan Bill.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Commercial's* special says: The Senate Committee on Commerce voted this morning to recommend the confirmation of Mr. Smythe's nomination as Collector of New York.

It is at last determined that Mr. Odell, naval agent, is suffering from a cancer in the region of the palate, and his final dissolution is considered by himself and others as a matter of time merely, and may be looked for at almost any hour.

The *Post's* special says: The President has written the veto message on the Colorado bill, but it is not yet received in Congress. The new funding bill will probably be amended, and its passage is confidently expected, and the tax on tobacco will probably be changed.

The *Herald's* Madrid correspondent states that Spain is fully prepared for another revolution, which will have for its object a complete change of the royal dynasty. General Prim is spoken of as being engaged in the move, and a son of Victor Emanual is named as likely to succeed Queen Elizabeth.

The first contingent of Austrian volunteers for Maximilian's army in Mexico was to sail from Triest for Vera Cruz on the last days of April.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

Fort Goodwin Captured by Indians.

THE WHOLE GARRISON MASSACRED

U. S. Officers Murdered by Apachees.

NEW GOLD FIELDS DISCOVERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—A special messenger arrived yesterday at Los Angelos, bringing a dispatch from the commander of Fort Grant to General Mason, announcing that Fort Goodwin, Arizona, had been taken by 2,000 Indians, and the garrison, numbering 124 men, massacred with but one exception, and the fort burned. The man who escaped was out hunting at the time, and witnessed the commotion from a distance. He saw the fort burning and heard firing of guns during the fight, which lasted nearly an hour. It is supposed that the Indians gained admission to the fort under the pretext of entering into a treaty of peace, which General Mason had instructed the commander of the fort to make.

The roads in the interior are now passable, and large quantities of freight are being forwarded.

A letter dated Maricopa Wells, Arizona, April 18, states that Brevet Major Charles Muller, Captain of company B, 14th Infantry, and A. A. Surgeon Tappen, U. S. A., were fired upon by the Appachees, at Cottonwood Springs March 22, and the former killed and the latter badly wounded.

A dispatch received yesterday from New Westminister reports that new gold diggings paying nine dollars per pan, have been struck on Clemens Creek, near Big Bend mines. Hundreds of boats are going up the Columbia river laden with miners and provisions. It is rumored that the United States soldiers at Fort Colville have deserted and gone to the mines, taking their arms with them.

The charter election in Virginia City, Nevada, resulted in the success of the Union ticket. The charter election at Stockton also resulted in the success of the Union ticket.

American Bible Society Anniversary.

NEW YORK, May 10.—At the fiftieth anniversary of the American Bible Society to-day, speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Rev. Mr. Nolan, Rev. Phillips, Rev. Dr. Nyler, Rev. Dr. Ormeston, Rev. Mr. Pascal, Bishop Jones, and Major General Howard. The managers' report shows that the Society has now upon its list, 1,842 auxiliaries, with their 3,320 branches, making in all 5,232 Bible Societies now directly connected; beside a number of others which are not auxiliary, but contribute to its funds. Nearly or quite 30,000 have been made directors or members for life, of whom probably about 2,000 directors and 25,000 members survive.

The whole amount of receipts during fifty years has been $14,434,963.71, the sum total of issues is 21,461,996 volumes. The Secretary prints and circulates in whole or in part in about five languages and dialects. The receipts during the year just closed exceed those of the year ending March 31st, 1861, $233,084.12. The issues of the last five years were 6,590,723 volumes, and exceed those of the first thirty-three years of the Society by 167,091 volumes. The distribution by the United States Christian Commission of books granted to that body for the army and navy during the war was 1,466,748 volumes, valued at $179,824.39. Five thousand delegates participated in this great work, which was conducted without charge for transportation or anything else to the American Bible Society.

Senatorial Nomination.

NEW HAVEN, CT., May 10.—At the Republican caucus to-night seven informal ballots were taken for Congressional candidate. The first ballot stood—L. S. Foster, 65; Governor Buckingham, 55; Terry, 24. The last ballot stood—Foster, 65; Buckingham, 1; Terry, 79, and General Orris, 5. Ferry was then unanimously nominated.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Reconstruction in the House.

DISCUSSION ON THE AMENDMENT.

Its Passage by a Two-Third Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1866.

SENATE.

The House bill to authorize the Vice Admiral of the navy to appoint a Secretary with the rank and pay of Lieutenant, was passed.

A resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the intention of the Government with regard to the Government works at Harper's Ferry, was adopted.

The bill to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces, was passed.

The bill to impose a twenty per cent. ad valorem duty on cattle imported into this country, was passed with an amendment, excepting for ten days cattle already owned by American citizens and at the present time in British provinces.

The resolutions to prevent the introduction of cholera were then taken up and discussed. The morning hour expired pending the discussion, and the Postoffice appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Nye continued his remarks commenced yesterday against the President's policy, and in favor of the punishment of traitors.

Mr. Doolittle spoke in reply against the exercise of the spirit of unrelenting vengeance towards the Southern people. He asked Mr. Nye how many he would have tried and whether by a Military Commission or a Court.

Mr. Nye replied that he would hang enough to make treason odious, to make good that assertion of the President.

Mr. Doolittle asked how many.

Mr. Nye replied five or six. He would not have kept Davis so long. He would have hung him in a hollow square of the grand Union armies when they were mustered out here. Now he supposed he would try him by law.

Mr. Doolittle said the President was not responsible for the delay in the trial of Davis. It was admitted, a court martial was not a proper tribunal, and the Judge of the proper court had refused, so far, to try him. As for the trial of Lee, it was known what was Gen. Grant's idea of such a thing, so long as Lee obeyed the terms of surrender.

Mr. Doolittle said the charge that the President or his supporters were in favor of admitting the rebels to the councils of the nation was an infamous falsehood. The President and his friends in Congress only maintained that each house for itself was judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Mr. Saulsbury took the floor to reply to Mr. Nye, but the latter being absent, he postponed his remarks.

Mr. Howard obtained the floor, but gave way to executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House resumed the consideration of the constitutional amendment, reported by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in opposition to the measure. He wished that the colored race in the Southern States were allowed to occupy the same position as it did in his own State, but as he was not willing that the General Government should interfere with matters in Pennsylvania, neither was he willing that it should interfere with it in the South. The injustice and unfairness of the third section had been so thoroughly exposed by the gentlemen on the Republican side, that he deemed it unnecessary to say anything about it, further than to express his belief that the intention was to prevent the possibility of any Southern State voting for the amendment, as the whole scheme was one of procrastination and delay, looking to the exclusion of the Southern States till after the next Presidential election. The President's plan, on the contrary, was plain and simple, just and effectual, and, as he believed, acceptable to the vast majority of the people North and South. The issue between the President and Congress was made up, and the appeal must be made to the people. He believed that nothing could avert the speedy possession of the legislative branch of the government by the Conservative men of the country, under the lead of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Strouse, of Pennsylvania, followed on the same side. He declared that the Constitution was never intended to be plastered and patched, and that Congress should be exceedingly cautious about tampering with it.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker. He regarded this as the most important question that could be presented to Congress or the country. He believed that the organization of governments in the insurgent States could only be safely made by effecting a change in the basis of political society in the Southern States. He would not insist on any theories of his own. He had no doubt that the government of the United States had full authority to extend the elective franchise to the colored people of the South, but he did not think it had power. The public opinion of the country was such at this moment as to make it impossible. He therefore thought it wise on the part of the Committee on Reconstruction to waive that matter in deference to public opinion. While he deemed the provision in regard to representation equitable, he did not think it important. In his judgment it was of no consequence whether the late rebel States had fifty or fifty-eight representatives in the House. The Southern people were governed by force; their philosophy was force, their practice was force, their tradition was force. Whether few or many they would have power whenever they were restored. While, therefore, he agreed cheerfully to the proposition both in purpose and phraseology, it did not seem to meet the question at issue. He approved the proposition to disfranchise the enemies of the country. He thought it right in principle, and necessary at this time. He did not care much whether the extension of franchise to the negro was coupled with it, although he was in favor of it. He had no difficulty in regard to the supposed unfairness of disfranchising disloyal men, who had come within the terms of the amnesty proclamation, for he held that in all proclamations and military conferences the idea of restoring political rights was carefully guarded against. He did not agree with the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Garfield, as to the impracticability of enforcing disfranchisement, or did not apprehend the rejection of the proposed amendment thus far and no farther. There were twenty-five States represented in the House, and two more would give the number requisite to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. He believed that Tennessee and Kansas would ratify, and that they would give the requisite number of votes. If the amendment was to be defeated at all it would be defeated by the Republican and not the Democratic States. It would not be defeated by any of the insurgent States. It was not true that nine-tenths or any such large proportion of the southern people were enemies to the Government. The common people of the south would ultimately be found among the truest and best friends of the Government. He thought that Switzerland, the wisest government of the earth, had given a good lesson on this subject. That government had encountered in 1848, difficulties similar to those which this government had just encountered. Switzerland suppressed the rebellion and organized governments in the rebellious countries, just as Mr. Lincoln had undertaken to organize governments in the southern States. It maintained power in the hands of its friends and disfranchised its enemies until after some time. It permitted its recreant sons to resume their political rights from that policy. Switzerland was to-day as sound and safe a government as there was on the Continent of Europe.

The speaker here announced the termination of the half hour allowed to each member for discussion. The debate was continued by Messrs. Eckley and Beaman in support of the measure, and Mr. Rogers against it.

Mr. Beaman, while supporting the joint resolution expressed the hope that it would be amended by striking out the third section, to which he had serious objections.

Mr. Rogers congratulated himself that he was fortified in the position he took by one who held the reins of power in the presidential chair, and declared that if he were a citizen of a Southern State, he would vote to give colored people every right except the right of intermarriage with whites and the right to vote at the ballot-box.

Mr. Farnsworth was the next speaker. He expressed his intention to vote for the joint resolution as reported, with the exception of the 3d section. The measure was not all he wished, nor all the country expects, but it was not becoming a legislator to oppose some good because he could not have all the good he wished. Instead of the 3d section, he was in favor of having an article in the Constitution forever disqualifying all leading rebels from holding any office under the United States Government, thus making treason odious and traitors infamous.

Mr. Dawes of Mass., declared that with the exception of the thirty-first section of the Joint resolution, he gave the measure his hearty approval, but even if he could not get that section excluded he should still vote for it, but he desired particularly to call the attention of the House to the fact that there was no provision made by law or the Constitution by which a question as to the votes for President and Vice President could be decided. The constitution provided that the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted, but who should decide the votes if there was a dispute? Who should decide whether the votes had been cast by men who were not entitled to vote? There was no tribunal as yet erected to determine that fact. Chancellor Kent had declared that to be a cause of dissension, and had seen in it the possibility of great danger to the country. The danger had shown itself on the occasion of counting the votes for President when Mr. Buchanan was elected. The State of Wisconsin not having cast its electoral vote on the day prescribed, and there being no tribunal to decide whether that electoral vote should be counted or rejected, this was an additional reason operating on his mind against the adoption of the third section.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, next addressed the House, taking the ground that all the measures reported by the Reconstruction Committee should be considered as an entirety. The want of the republic to-day, he said, was not a Democratic party, not a Republican party, but a party for the Union and the Constitution. He trusted that after the vote was taken to-day, it would not be recorded by the historian that the sad hour had come in the Commonwealth of the great republic, which in the day of desolation came to the Commonwealth of ancient Rome, when Cæsar had his party, when Antony had his party, when Brutus had his party, but when the Commonwealth had none. He spoke to-day for the party which was for the Commonwealth, for the speedy restoration to their constitutional relations of the late insurrectionary States, under such perpetual guarantees as would guard the future of the republic against the sad calamities that had in these late years befallen it. As to the 3d section, he believed that it gave no strength to the amendment, although he agreed with Mr. Banks that the people had authority to disfranchise the enemies of the Government; but he submitted whether if that section were to be insisted on it would not be better to incorporate it in one of the pending bills instead of putting in the Constitution.

Mr. Stevens suggested that they would have the bill vetoed.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, replied that he was not fearful of any veto from any other end of the avenue that could defeat the final triumph of the Constitutional amendment. What was to be gained by the retaining of this third section? It had been said that it was incapable of execution, and it was, in his own opinion, an amendment to the Constitution which was not to be executed and ought not to be put into the Constitution.

Mr. Stevens closed the debate. He said he was very glad to see the great unanimity existing among all the true friends of the Union in the House, upon all the provisions of the proposed amendment, except the 3d section; but he was grieved to see any division among them on what he considered the vital proposition of the whole amendment. Without it it amounted to nothing; without it he would not give the snap of his finger, whether the joint resolution was passed or not. If it failed, there would be no power left among the friends of the Union or the next Congress to carry out the measures of the Government.

Here ensued a scene of confusion in the Hall arising from members crowding around and drawing near to Mr. Stevens. The Speaker directed the members to take their seats.

Mr. Stevens, resuming, said he should be sorry if the 3d section were struck out, because then before any portion of the amendment could be put into operation the other side of the House would be filled with yelling secessionists and approving copperheads. Give us therefore, he continued, the 3d section or give us nothing. Do not mock us with the pretense of an amendment which throws the Union into the hands of its enemies. Gentlemen say we are striving for party. I do seek to gain my party when that party is necessary to save the Union. I say rally to your party and save that party or you lose the Union. I do not hesitate to say that that section is there to save or destroy the Union. Gentlemen tell us that it is too strong—too strong for what? Too strong for their stomachs, but not for the people. Some say it is too lenient. It is too lenient for my hard heart. Would to God that the exclusion of rebels might not only run to the year 1870, but to the year 1970. It would be then but too mild a punishment. But I hear it said you must not humble these people. Humble them! Why not? Do they not deserve humiliation? Do they not deserve degradation? If they do not who does? What animal or felon deserves it more? They have not yet confessed their sins; why should they be forgiven? He who administers justice and mercy never forgives until the sinner confesses his sin and humbles himself at the footstool of power. We should not forgive any more than He. If they are to come back, let them come back in sackcloth and ashes. Let them come back and ask forgiveness, and then let us consider whom we shall forgive and whom we shall exclude. That is my principle. All I regret is that this is not sufficiently stringent. Let not these friends of secession and secessionists sing to me their halcyon songs of peace and good-will until they can stop my ears to the shrieks and groans of the dying victims at Memphis—a scene more horrible in its atrocities, though not to the same extent, than the terrible tragedy in Jamaica. While I am willing that those rebel States shall be represented here, I pray you not to admit those who have caused the slaughter of millions of our countrymen, while their clothes are still wet with blood. Wait until they are differently clad. I do not want to sit side by side with men whose garments smell of the blood of my kindred. Gentlemen forget the scenes that took place here twenty years ago, when the mighty Toombs with his shaggy locks, headed the Southern fire-eaters with shouts of defiance, and rendered this House a hell of legislation. They seem to forget the scenes enacted here six years ago, before the Southern members left the hall to join the armies of Cataline, and when encouraged by their allies, they came over here in one yelling body because a speech for freedom was being made on this side, and when the ruffian Craig, of North Carolina, drew a pistol, and the assassin Barksdale, of Mississippi, drew a bowie knife.

Mr. Thayer reminded Mr. Stevens that the third section did not affect the eligibility of those persons as representatives, but merely excluded them from voting, and he asked him if he thought he could build a penitentiary big enough to hold eight millions of people.

Mr. Stevens—Yes, sir; that penitentiary which is guarded by bayonets down below, and if they undertake to come back we will shoot them. The penitentiary of hell is the penitentiary that they deserve to have—all of them. After some further remarks in the same strain, Mr. Stevens withdrew the motion to recommit, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Garfield inquired of the Speaker, whether in case the previous question was not seconded, it would be in order for him to move to amend by striking out the third section and offering the amendment suggested by Mr. McKee, preventing those who had voluntarily taken part in the rebellion from holding office under the United States Government. The Speaker replied that the motions and amendments would be in order if the previous question should not be seconded.

The House divided, and the Speaker counted ayes 80, and nays 10, the Democrats almost all voting aye in order to prevent any amendment of the joint resolution. Tellers were demanded and ordered, the result being the same, so the previous question was seconded.

On the question "shall the main question be now put," the House voted by yeas and nays—the result being—Yeas, 84; nays, 79.

At this time the galleries were crowded, and as the vote progressed the greatest interest and excitement was manifested by the members, some of whom stood together in groups discussing the chance, while some were more actively employed in arguing the consequences and trying to enforce their views upon others. The Democratic members generally carried out their policy, which was to prevent any amendment of the joint resolution.

Mr. Farnsworth wanted to know whether at this stage of the measure, a motion to recommit it with instructions was in order, but the Speaker informed him it was not.

The House then voted on the passage. The name of Mr. Raymond was called, and he voted aye. The Republican members clapped their hands and laughed triumphantly. The Speaker directed the Clerk to call his name as a member of the House, and the name of Schuyler Colfax being called, he responded.

The Speaker, in announcing the vote, said: Two-thirds voting in the affirmative, I declare the joint resolution passed.

The announcement was received with considerable jubilation in the Hall, and the House proceeded to other business.

On motion of Washburne, of Ill., evening sessions were dispensed with until further orders.

Subsequently, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved on similar grounds, that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next. The motion was agreed to with a sort of half understanding that the vacation would extend to Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Banks, the senate amendment to the House joint resolution, relative to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia, was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Spalding introduced a bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure to the Government the same for postal, military and other purposes, which was read twice and referred to the Postoffice Committee.

After the transaction of some other business of no special importance, the House adjourned.

HEAD-CENTRE STEPHENS ARRIVED.

Fenian Movement Anticipated.

BUFFALO, May 10.—The Buffalo *Express* has a special dispatch from New York stating the arrival of Stephens, the Head Centre, in New York, caused a considerable movement among the leaders looking towards immediate operations, and that General Meade, with a considerable number of United States troops, had been ordered to Buffalo.

The steamer Michigan, on the point of leaving Buffalo, has been ordered to remain here.

Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Chamber of Commerce, has unanimously adopted the report of a special committee on the proposed tax on cotton, opposing the tax of five cents per pound by the Government, on the ground that the competition of India, Brazil and Egypt is inconsiderable, and that it is unwise to throw any impediments in the way of Southern cotton producers. The report concludes by urging that the present tax of two cents per pound be kept undisturbed.

The strike of the ship carpenters continues. About four thousand ship craftsmen have been thrown out of work by it for eight weeks.

British Schooner Captured by Fenians.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Captain McBlaine, of the British Schooner Wentworth, from Windsor to this port, reports that on the 2d inst. his vessel was seized off Grand Mien, by a party of sixty men, under command of Col. Kelly, who said they were Fenians. They scuttled the fishing craft they were on, and after keeping possession of the Wentworth about four hours, landed at a place called Brady's Mistake. They acted in a very orderly manner, doing no damage to either vessel or crew. After they left Captain McBlaine resumed command and proceeded on his voyage.

Explosion—Three Killed and Several Wounded.

BOSTON, May 10.—In the iron foundry of Davies and Farnum, in Waltham, yesterday afternoon, a shell purchased for old iron exploded, instantly killing Wm. H. Howard and two boys named Case and Flynn; also severely wounding Mr. Bean, foreman of the foundry, and Mr. McFarland, workman. Mr. Howard was formerly Captain in the thirty-fifth Massachusetts regiment, and was a brave and good officer.

Damages Awarded.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—In the Nashville Freedmen's Court case of Ella Stevenson, a free woman of color, for the recovery of three hundred and ninety acres of land, a large amount of property, and damages for a violation of trusts, the Court adjudges the defendant shall pay damages for her enslavement and her sons, to the amount of three thousand dollars, together with other damages, aggregating four thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Foray on Colored Men in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The First Regiment of Maryland Colored Troops returned home to-day and made a handsome appearance. Whilst passing through the western portion of the city a conflict occurred between some of the colored people following the soldiers and a number of whites. Blows were exchanged, fire arms are reported to have been used, and one or two parties wounded.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

H. A. Smythe's Nomination Approved.

SUSPENSION OF ROAD SURVEYS.

Trans-Atlantic Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Henry A. Smythe, to be Collector of Customs for the District of New York, vice Preston King, deceased; also of Joseph H. Knife, to be postmaster at Harrisburg, and of Theodore H. Dodd, to be Indian agent for the territory of New Mexico.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed the suspension of surveys for certain wagon roads in the territories. This has been done upon the recommendation of E. B. Taylor, Samuel R. Curtis, A. H. Sibley and Henry N. Reed, the commissioners appointed to treat with the hostile Indians of upper Missouri last Autumn. In their judgment, it would be highly impolitic and dangerous to make any further surveys of the routes through the country inhabited by the Teton bands of Sioux Indians before the negotiation contemplated with the bands and tribes, as well as those already consummated, have been fully completed.

It appears from a communication to the Navy Department in answer to the resolution of the House, calling upon the several departments in relation to appointments, that there are employed in the one named, sixty-seven clerks, of whom twenty served in our army or navy during the rebellion. Further, there is not among them any who were engaged in the rebellion. Since March 3d, 1865, when a resolution was passed that soldiers and sailors should have the preference in appointments, no one has been appointed in the Navy Department who has not served either in the army or navy.

Authentic information has been received that the British Government has notified the Cunard Company of the termination of their mail subsidy when the present contract expires next year. The policy of discontinuing special subsidy grants for the trans-Atlantic mail service under which a system of monopolies was granted to certain steamship lines, and of establishing a self-sustaining ocean service on a basis of postage earnings inaugurated by the Postoffice Department of this country, and so successfully defended and maintained by Postmaster General Dennison in his administration of the Department, is thus concurred in by the British Government. This intelligence will be gratifying to correspondents on both sides of the Atlantic, inasmuch as the navy subsidy paid by the British Government to the Cunard line of packets has been the chief obstacle to the establishment of reduced rates of postage between this country and the United Kingdom, and to countries beyond using the British means of conveyance.

The following is the copy of a circular addressed to the cashiers of national banks:

TREASURY DEP'T, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

SIR:—You are requested to render to the Treasurer of the United States, simultaneously with the transcripts of accounts current, a statement, showing the amount you hold to the credit of each disbursing officer of the United States, arranged under the heads of war, navy and miscellaneous, giving the aggregate of each classification, and of all the classifications in figures. Blank tests used for the return of internal revenue will answer for the reports.

These instructions are intended to supersede those of the Secretary on the same subject issued under date of July 19th, 1865, no returns of that description being now required for his office. A strict compliance will be expected.

(Signed,) F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of United States.
Approved: HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

Head Center Stephens in New York—A Scheme of Maximilian.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Post* says James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, was a passenger on the steamer Napoleon second, which arrived here this afternoon.

Mayor Hoffman has sent a message to the common council approving the resolution of that body suspending all action in reference to widening Ann and Fulton streets.

The *Herald's* Valparaiso correspondent says certain highly important documents sent to the Chilian President by the Dictator of Peru, have been forwarded by General Kilpatrick to Washington, showing that some time ago, a French soldier dying suddenly in Lima, among his effects were found papers proving him to have been a French agent coming with proposals to the Dictator of Peru to make himself King or Emperor, and promising aid in men and money from France, under the Mexican flag; in other words, through Maximilian. This exposes a scheme between France and Spain to make a [illegible] of the small South American republics. England approves, but does not help by any [illegible].

Anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's Death.

RICHMOND, VA., May 10.—The anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson was observed to-day by a floral decoration of the graves of the confederate soldiers at Holy wood and Oakwood. Both cemeteries were thronged with ladies and their escorts. Several brief addresses were made at each place. Business was generally suspended in the city.

From New Orleans—Levees Given Way and the Country Flooded.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Judge Abell, of the District Court has decided the Civil Rights bill unconstitutional and not binding. The Court argues that the present Congress is unconstitutionally constituted.

The great Morganza and Grand levees above have given away, and all southern Louisiana is flooded. Thirteen parishes have overflowed.

Treaty with Boisfoot Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President has proclaimed the treaty recently negotiated with the Boisfoot Band of Indians, by which they cede to the United States all land heretofore claimed by them, and more especially that portion of their territory at and near Lake Vermillion as a reservation. The Government in consideration of this important cessation will give them land elsewhere, and provide for their domestic comfort.

Shooting Affair in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—A man named John Price shot another named Clinton Jones, last night in the American Theater, corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. Jones died at midnight. He was a second in the recent prize fight.

Municipal Election in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.,) May 9.—Thos. A. Doyle, independent candidate, was to-day elected Mayor of this city by a majority of 34. The City Council was elected chiefly on local issues, without reference to local issues.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rossini's beautiful opera of the Barber of Seville was performed last night to the satisfaction of a large and fashionable audience. In the programme Wilhelm Formes was announced to appear as Figaro. This was a mistake, as the part belongs to Herr Steinecke, who appeared and sustained the character in an admirable manner. This would have been explained to the audience, had it not been that the Manageress, Mrs. Henderson, was very much occupied at the time the curtain rose, and did not know that it was so late. It was her intention to have made the announcement from the stage. Mll'e Nadoli made her last appearance, and fully sustained her reputation as a finished artiste. Her execution of the Carnival of Venice was a brilliant effort, and was rapturously applauded. Theo. Habelman, as Almarrai, was as usual, very pleasing. Hermans and Weinlich also performed their respective roles in the most satisfactory manner.

One more night closes the Opera season in Pittsburgh. To-night Fidelio will be produced. At the matinee to-morrow afternoon, William Tell will be repeated, and there are many, we feel assured, who will take advantage of this occasion to witness its performance for the second time. Saturday night, Robert Le Diable will be brought out with all its rich scenic effects, and delightful music, and these are the only three opportunities left of seeing and listening to the Opera for some time. We hope that each occasion will witness a crowded house, and that the enterprising manageress may see herself remunerated for her immense outlay.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Louisa Sylvester, a pleasing young actress, who has for some time been performing leading characters at the Opera House, takes a benefit to-night as "Fanchon." A number of volunteers have offered their services on the occasion. Miss Sylvester is deserving a full house.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—Yankee Locke, the eccentric delineator of Yankee character, will receive a benefit this evening, appearing in three plays, as follows: "Yankee in Cuba," "Podijah B. Peasley," and the "Yankee Duelist." A rare bill, and we doubt not he will receive a large audience.

Ninth Ward Public School.—The pupils of several of the higher rooms in the Ninth Ward Public School were examined yesterday afternoon in penmanship and reading, and the exercises were of an unusually interesting character. The pupils of this ward, in common with the other wards of the city, have been under the instruction, in penmanship, of Prof. W. N. Hall for some time past, and diplomas indicating the several grades of proficiency were awarded. More premiums were given in this school than in any other in the city, and the scholars exhibited a marked and thorough acquaintance with the principles of the art highly gratifying to all present. The exercises in reading were under the direction of Miss Martin, who has long been a successful teacher in the school, and were satisfactory in every respect. Brief concluding addresses were delivered by Rev. W. B. Watkins, Prof. Burtt, of the Fifth Ward School, and others.

Found Drowned.—A man was found in the Allegheny River, near Logansport, Armstrong county, on Sunday last. An inquest was held by the Coroner, but there was nothing elicited to indicate who he was or where he came from. He was supposed to be about twenty-five years of age, and had on a fine pair of black pants and white shirt, no other clothing. His hair very black and his complexion very fair. In his pockets were found one dollar and sixty cents in money and a ticket of Le Roy, one of the Pittsburgh Pawn Brokers. Coroner Samuel C. King will furnish any other particulars to parties interested.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Dunn, Hall, Huckenstein, Irwin, Myles, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President McBrier.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Myler presented a petition for the erection of a fire plug on the corner of Robinson and Anderson streets. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. A. D. Smith, a petition for water pipe on Fremont street. Referred to Water Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Patterson, a petition from property owners on a private alley running from Water street to Gay alley, in the Fourth ward, asking that it be made a public alley, and viewers appointed to assess damages and benefits accruing therefrom. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. A. D. Smith submitted the monthly report of the Controller, covering sundry bills, which were recommended to be paid.

Mr. J. B. Smith submitted an ordinance for the construction of a brick sewer in the bed of the old canal, beginning at the east line of Anderson street, in the Fourth Ward, thence westerly along the line of the canal 1,600 feet to the canal basin, in the First Ward, of a calibre of five feet, thence southwardly to the Allegheny river, of the calibre of eight feet, and that Messrs. James Graham, Alfred Slack and Lucius Osgood be appointed to assess the expenses upon the property holders benefited.

The ordinance was amended to embrace the construction of a sewer from Anderson to Grantham streets, and finally passed.

Also, an ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer of four feet calibre, beginning at the point 160 feet north of Rebecca street, thence southwardly along the center of Belmont street for the distance of 450 feet, to the Ohio river, and that James Graham, James Richey and Samuel W. McGinnis be appointed Commissioners to assess expenses. Adopted.

Also, an ordinance for a sewer in the Second ward, beginning at the corner of Ohio and Allegheny avenues, and thence southwardly along the centre of Allegheny avenue 240 feet to Braddock street; thence along Braddock street 675 feet to Tremont street, thence along Tremont street 795 feet to Beach street, the calibre to be three and a half feet; thence along Beach street, 680 feet to Irwin avenue, of the calibre of four feet; thence 540 feet to a culvert under Western avenue, of the calibre of five feet; thence 400 feet to the terminus of the present sewer on the West Common, of the calibre of six feet; and that James Graham, James Richey and S. W. McGinnis be appointed Commissioners to assess expenses. Adopted.

Also, ordinances for the grading and paving of East lane, Sycamore, Abdell, Beech, Tremont, Braddock, Mary and Hemlock streets, Allegheny, Irwin and North avenues, and Hazlep alley, and an ordinance for the paving of Avery street.

Also, an ordinance for the repairing of the pavement of Chartiers street.

Also, a resolution authorizing the committee to contract with the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the grading and paving of Sycamore and Chestnut streets and East lane, as per profile filed.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to have all the sidewalks running over city property repaired.

Also, a resolution permitting the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company to occupy Goodrich street, from the north line of Lacock street to the canal.

The report was accepted, and all the ordinances and resolutions, as reported, were adopted.

Mr. Thomas presented the report of the Police Committee, with a resolution to pay Messrs. Moore & Co. $33,85 for a boat for the use of the city. Adopted.

Mr. Drum presented the report of the Water Committee, with a resolution authorizing the Controller to advertise for proposals for iron shutters to be placed on the east side of the City Water Works, together with such other additions and alterations as may be necessary to render said works completely fireproof. Adopted.

Mr. Drum presented a petition for a fire company in the Second ward. Referred to the Committee on Engines.

Mr. Myler presented a resolution to refund the sum of $400 to the General Grant Fire Company, paid into the city treasury, out of the proceeds received from pumping water out of cellars which had been inundated by a rise in the river.

Mr. J. B. Smith submitted as a substitute, a resolution providing that the bills for repairing the Grant engine house as reported by the special committee, be paid. Adopted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Campbell, Cunningham, Fallanbee, Hanna, Ingraham, Hezadorn, McGrew, Miller, McNeil, McDonald, Reed, Riddle, Walter and President Benny.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from citizens of First ward, praying that the ravine on the West Commons, near Marion street, be filled up. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Mr. Ingham presented a communication from citizens of the First ward, asking that Fremont alley be paved, or a sewer constructed to carry off the water. Referred to the Committee on Streets, with power to act.

Mr. McGrew presented the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings. The report was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions referred back to the Committee for revision and correction.

Mr. Hezadorn reported in favor of paying certain bills for repairs to the General Grant engine house. Report ordered to be filed.

Mr. Riddle offered an ordinance, which was laid on the table, fixing the business tax for 1866 at one mill on the dollar.

Mr. Riddle presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Water to have a fire plug placed on the corner of Federal street and Margaret alley. Referred to the Committee on Water with power to act.

Mr. McNeil presented the report of the Committee on Sanitary Measures. Accepted, and city solicitor instructed to prepare an ordinance creating the position of Health officer.

The resolution relating to placing dirt on West Common, passed in Select Council April 12th, was taken up and action of Select Council concurred in.

Mr. Riddle presented a petition from salt dealers, praying Councils to take measures to compel packers of salt to bring up the weight to the regular standard of two hundred and eighty pounds to the barrel. The report was read and referred to the Committee on Ordinances, with instructions to report favorably.

Romance in Real Life—Two Brothers Meet in the Gold Regions after a Separation of Fifteen Years—Joy at Home.

Some fifteen years ago Hugh Mc——, then a youth of this city, determined to seek his fortune in the then newly discovered land of gold in California. After securing the funds necessary to see him safely through the "overland route" he bade adieu to his parents, sisters and brothers, and went forth to gather the precious ore that was to make him, and those connected with him by the ties of relationship, independent of poverty's chilling blasts. He reached Eldorado in due time, but his success was that of thousands of others who went thither before and after him—as a general thing unsuccessful. For a time he corresponded regularly with his friends at home, but at length his letters grew less frequent, and at last no tidings reached his parents as to the whereabouts or situation of their absent boy. For five long years no news of Hugh Mc—— reached his agonized parents. Was he dead? Had he forgotten them? Would they never see him again? were questions often asked, but never satisfactorily answered. As he was the "darling son," his mother could not endure the suspense, and determined, cost what it might, to know his fate, and declared that she would travel all over the gold regions, and never return until she found her boy, if living, or his resting place, if dead.

At this juncture Mark Mc——, a young man who had just returned from the army, informed his mother that he would be the "Japhet" who would go forth in search of his long lost brother. This arrangement proved satisfactory, and in a few days he was away on his errand of love. After many weary month of travel and fruitless inquiry, he reached Ruby City, in Idaho Territory. Here he put up at a plain looking hotel, and after partaking of refreshment, made his accustomed inquiries as to whether the landlord knew a man named Hugh Mc——, who had been in the gold regions some fourteen or fifteen years. To his surprise and joy he was informed that a man of that name was then in the city of Ruby, and that he could be found at the "sales room" across the way, where certain parties were engaged in selling valuable gold mining claims. Thither he wended his way, and after paying fifty cents for admission, found himself face to face with his long lost brother; who, of course, did not recognize in the man the boy he had left years before.

Awaiting an opportunity Mark Mc—— carelessly approached his brother, and asked him how long he had been in the mining regions, and if he had seen much of them. He was, in reply, informed that he had been in the land of gold for a number of years, and that he had "prospected" wherever the glittering gold was supposed to abound in the greatest quantity. He then asked him where he was from, and upon being informed that he was a Pittsburger, interrogated him as to whether he had known a family by the name of Mc——. He replied that was his name; that he had left home fifteen years before; that for a long time he had corresponded with his friends; but for the past five years he had not written to nor heard from them. He then informed them that he, too, was a native of Pittsburgh, and that he had been entrusted with a message for a man named Hugh Mc——, should he meet him, and if he would give him a private audience, he would deliver it. Of course the interview was granted, but of what passed beyond the fact that the two brothers, so long separated, came to know each other, we are not at liberty to speak. We may state, however, that Hugh Mc——, after many ups and downs, among them a long captivity among the Indians, is now "well to do" in the world, and that his brother remains with him. The joy of his family on hearing a few days since, that he whom they had mourned as dead, was still in the land of the living, may be imagined, but not expressed in words.

Half-Fare Tickets to Religious Conventions.—In reply to certain applications which had been made for excursion tickets to the different religious conventions which are about to meet throughout the country, Joe. E. Dorrington, Esq., the General Agent of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Pittsburgh Railroad, has received a dispatch from S. F. Scull, Esq., General Ticket Agent, that delegates who pay full fare over this line when going to the Convention will be returned free. Delegates should remember that this is the "Pan Handle" route and be careful to purchase their tickets from its agents. Neglecting to do this no privileges, as a matter of course, can be obtained.

The Little Miami, and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads will also grant the same privilege, which gives an unbroken line from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The Galaxy.—The May number of this new and interesting Magazine has been received and is for sale at W. A. Gildenfenny's, No. 45

Court Proceedings.

UNITED STATES COURT, Hon. Wilson McCandless presiding. Immediately after the assembling of the Court yesterday morning, the case of the United States vs. James W. Soles, was taken up—R. B. Carnahan, Esq., District Attorney, representing the Government, and Major A. M. Brown, the prisoner. The indictment was for having in possession and concealing, with intent to utter and pass as true, counterfeit postal currency. The case was a plain one. The principal witnesses were Thomas Crawley, Chief of Police of the city of Erie, and Michael Gallagher, independent police of Cleveland, Ohio. About the 28th of November last, one Thomas Hall was arrested in Ohio, for counterfeiting, and while in durance in Cleveland, wrote to a "friend" in New York City, John Disbro by name, to come to Erie City and help him out of trouble. Of this letter officer Gallagher had knowledge, and operated accordingly. Some days afterward a man, the prisoner in this case, appeared at the Morton House, in Erie, and looked over the register of guests. Coming to the name of Thomas Hale he inquired of the clerk whether that gentlemen was in. Being answered in the affirmative, he desired to see Hale, and was told that he was sick, but that if he (Hale) was not asleep at the time his request would be complied with. Hale, we need scarcely say, was not in the house, but Crawley and one other officer were there, in waiting for Hale's "friend" from New York. They accosted the stranger, and after exchanging a few words with him, took him up stairs into a room, where a lengthened conversation took place, the prisoner either feeling that he was trapped, or else surprisingly communicative for one in the business. He gave his name as Sowles, said he was from West Troy, had no particular business, was acquainted with all the burglars and counterfeiters in his neighborhood, (doing business for them occasionally) and that he had been sent on from New York by John Disbro to assist Hall and see after some "goods" (counterfeit money.) Disbro was the man the officers expected, and supposed that their "decoy" had failed, until Sowles told on himself. Sowles was taken to Cleveland, and officer Crawley proceeded to New York and arrested the man Disbro. In New York Mr. Crawley learned that Sowles had been cautioned to "clean himself" before going to the Morton House (in Erie) to see Hale, and in pursuance of this caution he left his overcoat at the Petroleum House. Going there, after his return from New York, Mr. Crawley found the coat, which had been at the hotel for some eight or ten days. The hotel proprietor had examined it, with a view of finding something that would indicate the name of the owner, and found in the pockets about $250 in fifty cent postal currency, first issue. Mr. Crawley took the coat to Cleveland and upon exhibiting it to Sowles he acknowledged it to be his, and said that the counterfeit money had been given him by Disbro to give to a man at Elyria, Ohio. There was no evidence for the defense, and Maj. Brown declined proceeding further with the case, having, he believed, discharged his duty. Mr. Carnahan made no remarks, and the court briefly charged the jury, who were not long in finding a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Hartz was next arraigned on a charge of passing a counterfeit twenty dollar note on Mr. Minning, proprietor of a store in Erie, near the end of January last. The accused is quite young, apparently not more than sixteen years of age. It appears that he started out on a "shoving" tour in company with Wm. McCleery, a notorious character, and several others, and among other places visited Erie. Young Hartz called at the store alluded to, and after purchasing a pair of gloves, tendered a counterfeit twenty dollar note in payment. He received the change and left the store. Shortly after, it having been ascertained the note was counterfeit, Hartz was pursued and arrested. On the way back to Minning's store he threw away two counterfeit bills which he had in his possession. He subsequently made a full confession of his guilt to Chief Crawley, of Erie, but stated that he had been the dupe of McCleery. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

The grand jury returned the following true bills:

United States vs. Salvador Popara, indicted for passing counterfeit money.

United States vs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, indicted for passing and having in his possession counterfeit fractional currency.

The case of J. J. Fisher, of Venango county, charged with retailing liquor without license, was taken up and continued till next term, the defendant being held in the sum of five hundred dollars in his own recognizance for his appearance. The Court then adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Williams presiding. In the case of A. Lyons & Co. vs. Rider & Clark, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $5,529 40.

The next case taken up was that of Frederick Braun, vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh. Plaintiff was in possession of the building on the northwest corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, in the cellar of which he had stored a large quantity of medicines, drugs, etc., valued at $3,000. He alleges that the St. Clair street sewer was so badly constructed by the city, that in March, 1865, the filth and sewerage escaped from the same and flowed into the cellar, whereby the drugs, medicines, etc., were wholly lost. He therefore brings action against the city to recover the damages for the loss thus sustained. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS.—Judge E. Stowe presiding. This Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, and took up the case of J. H. Hewitt vs. John McGee. This was an action to recover the amount alleged to be due for stone furnished, the amount claimed being $114 50. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $61 91.

The case of Frank Dawson vs. Winona Coal Company was taken up. This was an action to recover $280, which amount plaintiff was to receive for piloting a pair of coal boats to Louisville. The defendants, it is alleged, became dissatisfied with the plaintiff and discharged him from their employ before the trip was made. On trial.

Clinton Concert.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It isn't often we have a *good* concert out in these "diggings." It isn't often we have the pleasure of listening to music of the real, sweet, soft, soul-stirring kind, but when we *do* have a good concert out here—when we *do* have an opportunity of listening to music of the up-stairs order, we, as a people, invariably turn out and fill up the brick church or the stone church, as the case may be, and pitch in the twenty-five cent shinplasters with a liberal hand. We are a liberal people when a concert is announced; particularly if we know that the said concert will be a *good* concert.

A concert was held in the big town of Clinton a few evenings since, which was a *good* concert. Good isn't the word either. It was perfectly splendid, or to be more expressive, it was *gotoptiously bully!*

The concert was conducted by Miss Sue C. Duncan, of Florence, Washington county, who, at present, is the teacher of vocal and instrumental music in the Linnean School in Clinton.

Everything conspired to make the concert tiptop. The evening was pleasant, the roads were as smooth as a plank, and the heavens smiled propitiously. In short it was such an evening as every body wanted it to be, and just such an evening, too, as should always be appointed for a concert.

I am sorry to say that a gentleman of the preacher persuasion acted as President, not because I didn't like the man—no, not at all, for he's a nice man, but because I didn't like his still, small voice. The people who sat in the "back part of the meetin" felt very much annoyed at this, as they could but seldom catch the name of the piece to be performed. If it will not offend, I would suggest that the gentleman speak a little more in the lion style in future when he "speaks in meetin."

I would like to particularize on such pieces as "Falling Leaves," "Rain on the Roof," "Caliph of Bagdad," &c., but not wishing to take up too much space I will refrain.

Miss Laura M. Duncan performed a beautiful piece on the piano, styled "Silver Waves," and performed it too in such a manner that the audience listened as if spell-bound. This lady, although quite young, has made her mark as a piano player.

Miss Sue C. Duncan sang the grandest song of the evening, "Ho, for the Wildwood." If you will forgive the desperate attempt at a pun, I will say that it was *Sue-perb*. As the lady's voice (which, by the way is the sweetest and clearest I have heard since the days of the Swedish Nightingale,) tinkled and trilled and bounded along, the audience, listened with delight and sighed when the song was ended. One young man went into extacies and declared he could listen to that song all night.

But the crowning piece was played by Miss Hattie Duncan. It was styled the "Storm," and represented the rolling of thunder, the sweep of the wind and rain, the clanging of fire-bells, and amid all the sweet, plaintive notes of the shepherd's flute. To be brief, it was the grandest instrumental piece of the evening. We had many grand pieces, but this capped the climax.

In the songs and anthems the ladies were ably assisted by Professors Byers and Shellito, and Messrs. McClarren, Vankirk, McFarland, Harper, Hood and others.

Rev. Derby made a brief address near the opening of the meeting. And just here it might not be amiss to say that if a little of the *holler* had been taken from this preacher and given to the other preacher, the people in the "back part of the meetin" as well as the people in the "front part of the meetin" would have felt better satisfied. He let out some *yawps* that were loud enough to "split the ears of the groundlings." In spite of the *holler*, however, the address was good and was listened to with marked attention.

Two or three boys outside who, no doubt, believed they could make better music than the whole concert class put together, disturbed the people somewhat near the west window by their whistling of "Tramp, Tramp," and "Babylon." "Tramp, Tramp," is good, and so is "Babylon," but I don't like to hear them murdered by a heathenized half whistle and half grunt, particularly when there is good music near. In the language of Joe. Dobbs, I would say, "Boys, larn some wit!" Aside from this, all passed off pleasantly and quietly.

Many persons hope that Miss Duncan will soon give us another concert. It is needless to add that that hope is hoped also by

Yours, musically,
O. PIDDLE STYX, of "Tootle Hill."

Before Alderman Strain.—John Towey, saloon keeper on the corner of Wood and Water streets, preferred a charge against a colored man named Pandritch with stealing a quart of whisky. Upon a hearing the case was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

John Mennis, a colored man, preferred a counter charge against the above named Towey for robbing him whilst asleep of a pocketbook containing $7 60. The defendant was held for a hearing this afternoon.

Melinda Lucas was held for a hearing this morning to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Elizabeth Wilton. The parties are colored, and live in the Seventh ward.

Gone to Philadelphia.—General J. B. Sweitzer left last evening for Philadelphia, to attend the meeting of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the presenta-

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

TWO EDITIONS ISSUED,
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The editions are so arranged which will reach the subscribers soonest at the mail run.

TERMS:
SINGLE COPIES, PER YEAR....$1 50.
CLUBS OF FIVE....1 25.
CLUBS OF TEN AND UPWARDS....1 15.

Holy Day in the Churches.—Yesterday being Holy Thursday, was generally observed by appropriate religious services in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, in commemoration of the ascension of Jesus, recorded by the Evangelists to have occurred on the fortieth day after his resurrection. It has been observed, at least since A. D. 68, and perhaps earlier. In the fifth century, Mamertus, bishop of Vienna, instituted a three days' preparation for this festival. They are the three days immediately preceding Holy Thursday, and are called Rogation days. In St. Paul's Cathedral, Grant street, Trinity Episcopal Church, Sixth street, and others, the usual services attendant upon such occasions were observed.

Left for Europe.—John Floyd, Esq., the senior member of the long established and well known firm of John Floyd & Co., left yesterday afternoon on the 4:10 train of the Pennsylvania Railroad for New York, whence he will sail for Europe in the Scotia on Wednesday. Mr. Floyd will be absent about six months.

We understand that our esteemed friend W. J. Shannon, Esq., of the firm of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., will also take his departure in a few days for the same destination. Mr. Shannon will be accompanied by his estimable lady and children.

Bold Burglary.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning, the house of Mr. Snyder, located on the bank of the Allegheny river, near Girty's Run, was entered by burglars and robbed of a considerable quantity of bedclothing, wearing apparel, and about sixty dollars in money. The thieves were discovered by the inmates of the house, but succeeded in escaping with their booty. A new skiff, owned by a man living in that vicinity, was stolen, and it is supposed they carried off their plunder in it. There is no clue to the burglars as yet.

Wants Emergency Men.—The Allegheny *Times* of yesterday, says that a crowd of rowdies from Pittsburgh visited the peaceable city of Allegheny on Thursday, got "whatever they called for and cut the bill," and suggests that the police force of the city should be increased to double its present number. Double it by all means, and make it the imperative duty of the new members to light *off* the public lamps on dark nights. If they cannot find them in the dark, it might be well to start out "'twixt the sundown and the shade."

Non-Episcopal Methodist Convention.—A convention of delegates from the Protestant, Wesleyan, Free and Independent Methodist Churches of the United States, met in Union Chapel, Cincinnati, Wednesday morning. Quite a large delegation of members of the Convention from this city are in attendance. We shall give a brief epitome of the proceedings of the Convention from day to day.

Fire.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of Price & Co.'s carpenter shop on the corner of Caldwell street and Pasture lane, Allegheny, occasioned through the carelessness of a little boy, son of Mr. Price, who was playing with matches among the shavings under the building. The loss is estimated at $5,000, on which, we understand, there is no insurance.

Singular Death of a Horse.—Yesterday morning a valuable horse belonging to James McCloy engaged in the lumber business in Manchester, was found lying dead in the stables, with its neck across the edge of the trough. It is presumed the animal had fallen in this position, and being unable to rise, was strangled.

Personal.—Miss Emile Mellville has arrived in this city and will make her debut on Monday evening next, at the Opera House. So we are informed by M. H. Ashley, her accomplished agent.

The May Number of "The Galaxy," containing much valuable and interesting reading matter, is now out, and may be had of J. W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice.

DIED.

NIMICK—On Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, ELIZABETH B., wife of WM. K. NIMICK.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, corner of Penn and Hay streets, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

GREENWOOD—On May 8th, at the residence of her parents, Montgomery avenue, after a lingering illness, MARY JANE GREENWOOD, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES ARE ALWAYS SENSIBLE
They know where to go to get the
BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY
FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FEET,
And Men act the part of prudence when the follow their example.
AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
THEY ARE SELLING
Women's Tipped Morocco Balmorals....$1 25
do English Lasting Gaiters....1,50
do Sewed French Morocco Balmorals....1,50
Men's Boots....1,00
do Fine Balmorals....1,50
do Good Brogans....1,00
Boy's Brogans....50
do Stout Shoes....45
Children's Fancy Shoes....6
Which alone should be sufficient inducement to call at the
CELEBRATED BAZAAR
FOR THE SALE OF
Boots and Shoes.
Every pair is warranted, riveted gratis, and sold AWFUL CHEAP, as a call will convince you.
my7

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
NEW CLOAKS
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
FIFTH ST. CLOAK HOUSE.
ELEGANT CLOTH SACQUES
Selling at $2,50,
AT THE
New Cloak House, 49 Fifth St.,
Opposite Old Theatre.
my5

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. We have this day associated with us as partner and General Manager of the Foundry and Machine business, in which we are now engaged, Mr. JAMES NELSON, formerly of the well-known firm of J. Nelson & Co., and Stackhouse & Nelson, of this city.
HUGH M. BOLE.
HUNTER ORR.
PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1866.—ap10:1md

SAW MILLS.

D. L. PATTERSON & CO.
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio River, Manchester, Pa.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for building boats, siding, deck plank, rain railings, &c.
my3:3m

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS WOODSIDE and JAMES L. WALLACE, in the Drug and Oil business, under the style and firm of WOODSIDE & WALLACE, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst.
THOMAS WOODSIDE.
JAMES L. WALLACE.
my11:3td

GROCERS.

JOHN FLOYD.... WM. FLOYD.
JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale GROCERS, No. 174 Wood and 72 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ap26:lyd

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Will meet at the rooms of THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May inst., at three o'clock P. M. The attendance of every member of Committee is earnestly solicited.

FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our paper is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

GETTING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

MR. COWAN and his handful of followers are engaged in the attempt to make people believe that President JOHNSON stands squarely to-day on the Baltimore platform, and that he is persecuted for adhering to the views and policy of President LINCOLN.

The Baltimore platform of 1864 was adopted while the war was in progress, and was well adapted to the state of things then existing. The war being over, however, new questions have arisen, not then contemplated, and these questions are to be settled upon their own merits without reference to a platform that did not anticipate them. The Democrats insist upon settling all questions by the Virginia resolutions of 1798; and if we are to go back into the past for authority to settle the conflicts of the present, the Democrats have decidedly the advantage in the matter of antiquity.

As to the views and policy of Mr. LINCOLN, the reference of the JOHNSON champions is unfortunate. That gentleman had more foresight than it is given to a political convention to possess, and even while the war was raging he busied himself in forecasting the future. His letter to Gen. WADSWORTH, written early in 1864, is an evidence of this, and shows conclusively the grand principle upon which he had resolved to act. Unfortunately he was not spared to put his thoughts into deeds; but inasmuch as Mr. JOHNSON's friends recall us to a consideration of his policy, let us go back and see the basis upon which the lamented ex-President proposed to deal with our present difficulties. In the letter to Gen. WADSWORTH, to which we have referred, he said:

"You desire to know, in event of our complete success in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submisson on the part of the South, if universal amnesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage. Now, since you know my private inclinations as to what terms should be granted to the South in the contingency, I will here add, if our success should thus be realized, followed by such desired results, I cannot see if universal amnesty is granted, how under the circumstances, I can avoid exacting in return, universal suffrage, or at least, suffrage on a basis of intelligence, and military service. How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a study which has attracted my serious and careful attention. Hence I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises. I regard it a religious duty as the nation's guardian of these people who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle-field, where, in assisting to save the life of the Republic, they have demonstrated in blood their right to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

Here is a platform adapted to the exigencies of the times—Universal Suffrage for Universal Amnesty. *That* was Mr. LINCOLN's policy, and it has been transmitted to us hallowed with the reverence which the nation feels for its sainted author. Why does not Mr. JOHNSON adopt it? Why did he not adopt it when he took up the work which dropped unfinished from Mr. LINCOLN's hands? Why did he commence his career by denouncing treason and traitors, and end by giving Universal Amnesty *without* the Universal Suffrage which should have been its price? The whole Radical party will be content if Mr. JOHNSON will but go back to this well-considered policy of his predecessor; but until he does, all the speeches and frothy harangues that his pæan COWAN can utter will will not convince the nation that he is carrying out Mr. LINCOLN's views.

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THE ex-slaveholders of Jamaica gave as a reason for their late slaughter of the blacks of that island, the assertion that the blacks had first conspired to assassinate them. Upon being arraigned, however, before the Government Commission, appointed to examine into the facts of the case, they failed to make their assertion good, being unable to produce a single witness to sustain it.

The late massacre of negroes at Memphis, by the whites, is justified in the same way. The whites assert, most positively, that the negroes were banded together to destroy them; but where is the proof? It cannot be found. Not one solitary witness can be heard of who will give evidence to that effect.

The wolf, when he attacked the lamb, alleged that the lamb had disturbed the water above him, so as to foul the drink of his vulpine majesty, although the lamb stood further down stream than he. When cruel, bloodthirsty men want an excuse for a murderous deed, they can find one as easily as the wolf did.

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THE failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington has been seized upon as an argument against the National Banking system and an illustration of the weakness and defects of the law organizing it. It so happens, however, that all the disasters which have overtaken that bank were the direct result of disobedience of the provisions of that law. If it had adhered to the law and carried out what it prescribes, there would have been no failure. The only defect revealed in the law is the lack of proper punishment for those who, as in this instance, defy it, and that lack Congress will no doubt promptly supply.

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MR. WADE HAMPTON, (*our* Wade, not the South Carolina one,) writes to the editor of the Chambersburg *Repository* "that he has uniformly voted the Union ticket, and has earnestly supported the war from the time it commenced until its close." It is wonderful to find out, now, so many men who "earnestly supported the war," who were never heard of during its prosecution. Mr. HAMPTON may have been all he claims; but if so he managed to keep it remarkably quiet.

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DIRTY WATER AND CLEAN.—Mr. COWAN is reported to have observed to a gentleman of this city who remonstrated with him upon the bad character of the new appointments in this part of the State, that if the National Administration could not get clean water for its purposes it would be compelled to take that which was dirty. If it was hunting for dirty water it has succeeded admirably in finding it.

MR. DOOLITTLE, with that matchless impudence characteristic of him, stated in the Senate on Tuesday last that the President had made no removals for opinion's sake! He had only removed civilians to make room for deserving army officers!

In what part of the Union army did that man serve who has been nominated for Postmaster at Pittsburgh—WADE HAMPTON by name? The name is not familiar to the muster rolls of the Union forces. A similar name may occur frequently, however, on those of the Confederacy.

What office did Ex-Governor JOHNSTON fill in the army, that he should be selected to displace the Collector of the 23d District? Perhaps Mr. DOOLITTLE can tell.

In what capacity did the man ROBINSON serve in our army that he should be rewarded with the Allegheny Postoffice? Was he private, corporal, sergeant, bummer, or what? If he fought for the Union there is no one about here acquainted with the fact.

We understand that Mr. McKELVY, the new man selected for United States Marshal *did* serve in the army, but not in the fighting part of it. We have a faint recollection of seeing the proceedings of a court martial in which a Quartermaster of that name was found guilty of sundry offences and sentenced to be cashiered. Perhaps Mr. DOOLITTLE can inform the public whether it is the same person; and if so, whether he considers him one of the "deserving" officers of the army.

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REPORT has it that Mr. ALFRED LOYD, one of the "incorruptible host," has been appointed U. S. Assessor of the 23d district. Mr. LOYD was a supporter of McCLELLAN in 1864; and when we went to Harrisburg to attend the Union Convention in March last, the first man we saw at the depot in that city, was ALFRED LOYD, in company with the delegates from this county to the Democratic State Convention, held the day before, and then on his way home with them.

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THE Beaver *Argus* urges that the formality of a Congressional Conference in that district be dispensed with, and that Hon. GEO. V. LAWRENCE, of Washington, the present member, be considered as unanimously renominated. We second the motion. There is no opposition in any part of the district to Mr. LAWRENCE's renomination, and the routine of a Conference between the several counties composing it may well be disregarded.

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HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.—This gentleman is announced in our columns to-day as a candidate for re-nomination. He is one of the foremost men in the House, has already achieved a national reputation, and any constituency in the Union might well be proud of him. If he lived in Massachusetts he would be kept in Congress as long as he was willing to serve.

CLYMER AT HOME.—The Reading *Dispatch* says that Berks will poll about 20,000 votes in October, and that GEARY will get 7,000 of them. This would leave CLYMER 13,000 and give him 6,000 majority, which is about what McCLELLAN had in 1864.

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THE real, live, unconditional Union men of Virginia—the men who can take the test oath but cannot get the confidence of the National Administration—will hold a State Convention at Alexandria on the 17th, to organize their forces in the State.

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THE joint resolution exempting crude Petroleum from the Revenue Tax having passed both Houses may now be considered as a law. It will prove a great relief to the oil interest, and could not have come at a more opportune time.

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How to Make the Plow Run In.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Everything had a beginning. How the above caption had its beginning I propose to tell you. The other day, while attending to the chores on the farm, I was much entertained by the constant talking of a little nephew running by my side. When the plow was taken out of the tool-house he seized the handles and pushed with all his strength, but could not move it. Then looking up, he said, "Uncle, I can never see how you farmers make the plow run in?" "Well," said I, "Johnny, there are some *men* can't see 'how to *make the plow run in*.'"

I began to reflect on the matter thus: The failures or successes in life, after all depend on being able to see *how to make the plow run in*. For instance, there is President Johnson, who has as good a team as was ever harnessed in America. He seizes the handles himself, and is pushing with might and main, yet he don't see "how to make the plow run in."

Then there is the Hon. Edgar Cowan, who sent me that Baltimore paper the other day containing the speeches and doings at the great Johnson meeting in Washington, (for which I here take the first opportunity to thank the Honorable gentleman); yet to think to send these to an old anti-slavery man, dyed in the wool, who has been an active Abolitionist for twenty-five years, and who was one of eight souls that saved a township alive, it is pretty evident "he don't see how to make the plow run in."

But when I go into the Court House and see so many jurors there to what I used to see, even Farmer A., who has been dodging the jury for fifteen years, I begin to think our last Legislature saw how to make the "plow run in."

When I am walking the street and hear the call, "Friend N.!" I stop. A stranger comes up, seizes my hand, and says: "Friend N. I am so glad to see you. How is your family? How are our friends O. and P.? How are" &c., &c., a dozen inquiries. "Well friend N., I am up for the office of ——." Then I begin to understand the very essence of friendship. He sees "how to make the plow run in."

Now I understand there are some manufacturers employed to make a great big plow that will turn over *all the State of Pennsylvania*, and that Ex-Governor Johnston and the Hon. Edgar Cowan are to take it by the handles and push. Well, it is a great power, I know; but by the middle of October we will know whether they "see how to make the plow run in."

A FARMER.

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Food Advancing.

Our commercial reports for a day or two past have shown a rapid advance in two of the staple articles of food—breadstuffs and provisions. In New York yesterday flour advanced 15@30c per bbl., and in Chicago wheat was 7 to 10c higher, closing very much excited. In Pork the advance from the last point is $5 per barrel, and in Lard 4½c per lb. A good deal of this is speculation, but much of it is caused by short supplies. The stubborn fact is beginning to be developed in a shape not to be questioned, that the productive interests of the country have been in a measure neglected; that our growth in wealth has been on paper rather than in substance, and the first fruits are a growing scarcity of food and high prices. The actual deficiency of wheat is greatly aggravated by the reported damage to the growing crop. This is stimulating speculative investments, and prices are now not far below the highest figures realized during the war. The prospect for cheaper living is certainly not encouraging.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

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MAJOR GENERAL SICKLES, commander of the military department composed of the State of South Carolina, now in Washington, says unhesitatingly that if the troops are withdrawn from the field in which his administration has produced such wholesome fruits, the very worst results must be looked for. He certifies to the exemplary loyalty, obedience and laborious efforts to acquire information, of the colored people, and to the general acquiescence in the situation of the more intelligent whites; but the presence of the military will be necessary, for a considerable period, to restrain and punish the aggressions of hordes of returned rebels who infest certain portions of the State, and of still others whose animosities against the colored population seem to have increased in proportion as that population has proved itself worthy of freedom.

The New Tax Bill—Reductions Proposed by the Ways and Means Committee.

The following is an official statement of the estimated reductions in the Internal Revenue taxes as reported to the House of Representatives by the Ways and Means Committee:

Animal charcoal	$3,000	Oxide of zinc	60,000
Alum	5,000	Paper, books, charts and book binding	2,072,000
Beeswax	3,000	Production of stereotypers, electrotypers, lithographers and engravers	60,000
Barrels, casks and boxes	250,000	Photographs	25,000
Blooms, slabs and loops	60,000	Plows, cultivators, harrows, straw and hay cutters, planters, seed drills, horse rakes and winnowing mills	1,500,000
Boots & shoes	4,100,000	Paints and colors	80,000
Brass, rolled sheet copper, sheathing & yellow metal	780,000	Putty	1,000
Building stone of all kinds, burr stones and grindstones, monuments, roofing slate, slabs and tiles	400,000	Paraffine oil, and crude petroleum	2,100,000
Brick, draining tiles and water pipes	282,000	Quinine, morphine, &c	12,000
Bichromate of potash	20,000	Repairs	750,000
Blue vitriol & copperas	10,000	R. R. chairs, ship spikes, axe poles, horse shoes, rivets, horse shoe nails, nuts, washers, bolts, vices, iron chains, anchors, anvils	350,000
Coffins and burial cases	50,000	Roman & water cement, and lime	141,000
Crucibles	10,000	Starch	100,000
Crates and baskets	15,000	Soap	33,000
Crutches, artificial limbs, eyes & teeth	25,000	Steel	300,000
Copper, lead and tin	400,000	Spelter	10,000
Clothing	11,000,000	Saleratus, soda ash, caustic soda, crude soda, bicarbonate soda, &c	50,000
Feather beds, mattresses	125,000	Sulphate of barytes	30,000
Fertilizers of all kinds	100,000	Spindles and castings for locks and machinery	300,000
Flasks and patterns	5,000	Stoves, in part of cast iron and sheet iron or soapstone	50,000
Gloves & mittens	30,000	Sails, tents, awnings and bags	175,000
Gold leaf and foil	32,000	Tin cans	25,000
Hemp and jute prepared for textile purposes	25,000	Umbrellas and parasols	111,000
Hubs, spokes, felloes, handles, (wood,) for tools and implements	175,000	Vegetable, mineral and fish oils	600,000
Hulls of Ships and other vessels	500,000	Value of bullion used in wares and watches	20,000
Income increase of exemption from $600 to $1,000	3,000,000	Vinegar	50,000
Income reduction from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. on sums over $10,000	17,000,000	White lead & whiting	75,000
Iron, advanced beyond pigs, slabs and loops	400,000	Yeast powders, yarn & warp	400,000
Iron, railroad re-rolled	52,000	Licenses	13,000
Iron, pig	2,000,000	Naptha	5,000
Iron, railroad	425,000	Slaughtered Animals	1,200,000
Iron castings for bridges	100,000	Schedule A	1,350,000
Iron, malleable	100,000	Schedule C, (Receipts)	[illegible]
Keys, actions and strings for musical instruments	125,000	Freights	4,850,000
Lamps and lanterns	50,000	Salt	800,000
Mouldings for picture frames, &c	5,000	Soap, additional	[illegible]
Mineral waters &c	175,000	Steam engines &c	200,000
Mineral coal of all kinds	1,250,000	Tobacco	250,000
Metallic nickel, quicksilver, manganese, cobalt, &c	12,000	Brokers' Sales	600,000
Metallic zinc	51,000	Savings' Banks	50,000
Masts, spars and ship blocks	[illegible]	General tax reduced from 5 to 3 per cent	12,000,000
		Telegraphs	15,000

UNESTIMATED ARTICLES.

Bristles,	Paintings and statues, and groups of statuary, &c.,
Flavoring extracts,	Aniline colors,
Deerskins,	Bleaching powders,
Oakum,	Tar, turpentine,
Verdigris,	Candlewicking.
Illuminating gas, educational institutions, &c. &c.	

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GENERAL NEWS.

SPEEDY ATONEMENT.—It is reported from Japan that an unlucky native engineer, who purchased for the Tycoon an iron clad war vessel which proved a failure, instantly expiated his offence by the summary process of harikari. This is a signal instance of the value of a "peculiar institution." If all the public men elsewhere who commit serious blunders could be induced to follow the Japanese fashion, what a riddance there would be!

SALT IN LOUISIANA.—On Petite Anse Island, in the southern part of Louisiana, there is a bed of rock salt covering over one hundred acres, which, during the late war, supplied nearly the whole of the trans-Mississippi district. Twenty-one million pounds were taken from it in three months. Yet it is reported that but a very small portion of the deposit has been cut away. Immediate steps are now taking to develop the mine.

LUMBER IN MICHIGAN.—As an illustration of the amount of lumbering done in Michigan it is said that Tittabawassee river, ranging from seven to ten rods in width, is filled with logs for ten miles; Chippewa river, from six to nine rods wide, is filled for seven miles; and Pine river, ranging from five to seven rods in width, is filled for eleven miles. And these streams water only a portion of the State.

THE Warren (Trumbull county, Ohio,) *Chronicle*, says: The wheat crops look very promising, and the farmers are happily disappointed. Fields that had the appearance of being entirely winter killed are sprouting up, showing conclusively that the plants received very little, if any injury the past winter.

IN Blackwood's Magazine is an article on "Demonology at Home and Abroad"—in which the writer states that as late as August, 1863, a man eighty years of age, was flung into a mill stream in the parish of Sible Hedingham, and "swam for a wizard," and died of his maltreatment in Christian England.

"A SPECIAL session in prayer for the New Haven editors" was held in one of the New Haven churches last week. As New Haven went tremendously Copperhead, we are not surprised at this effort on the part of the praying portion of that community.—*Jersey City Daily Times.*

AT a law club, the president called on an old lawyer to give as a toast the person whom he considered the best friend of the profession. "Certainly," was the response "the man who *makes his own will.*"

Great Advance in Wheat.

In the produce trade the great topic of conversation at the present time, is the sudden and unlooked for advance in Spring Wheat, which has appreciated in value beyond the hopes of the most sanguine of the "longs," and the prices now being realized are such as the most knowing speculator on the Board never for a moment dreamed of. On Saturday the market for No. 1 Spring Wheat in the regular houses closed steady at $1,57, and at sundown last evening, the same article sold for $1,73½, an advance of 16½c in forty-eight hours. No. 2 Spring in North Side houses, which on Saturday sold at $1,12@1,13, realized $1,30 last evening—an appreciation of 17@18c within the same time. The demand is largely speculative, occasioned to a great extent by the influx of Indiana and Ohio operators, who being possessed of a large capital, are able "to swing" a vast amount of grain and manipulate it to any extent they may see necessary. Heretofore this delegation has been quite successful both here and in Milwaukee.

Notwithstanding this speculative, demand is so great, the unlooked for advance in prices is partially occasioned by the great and unusual milling demand from the South and Southeast. Large quantities of grain are daily shipped to points in Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and some parcels have also been taken for Baltimore account. When this "bulge" will stop, no man knoweth.—*Chicago Trib.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—The New Odd FELLOWS' HALL, in Temperanceville, will be DEDICATED with appropriate ceremonies, on SATURDAY NEXT, May 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M., under the auspices of ST. CLAIR LODGE, No. 362. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to members of the order generally to participate on the occasion. By the Committee. JOHN BRYANT, Pres't. my9.td

LECTURE.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE, by PROF. O. S. FOWLER, OF NEW YORK, At MASONIC HALL, FRIDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS, May 11th and 14th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door. Professional consultations and advice as to health, business, marriage, &c., daily, from 9 to 7, at the Monongahela House. Call at once on this veteran Phrenologist. my8.4td

PIC-NICS, PARTIES, &c.

PIC-NIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES. THE JONES' FERRY COMPANY is prepared to carry Pic-nic and Pleasure Parties to any point on the rivers within the limits of Allegheny County. Apply at the Wharf Boat, foot of Penn street, to ap8:lwd DAVID ROBINSON, Supt.

NOTICES

NOTICE. The undersigned, Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate THE PITTSBURGH GAS SAVINGS COMPANY," Approved the 12th day of April, A. D., 1866, will open Books and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company at the office of the CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, ON THE 21st DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1866, At 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, JAMES O'CONNOR, JNO. W. CHALFANT, R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, W. K. NIMICK, THOMAS SMITH, Commissioners. ap21:lmd

NOTICE—The undersigned, Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the ENTERPRIZE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH," Approved the 27th day of March, A. D., 1866, will open Books and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, on the 19th Day of May, A. D., 1866, At 10 o'clock A. M., at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna. JAMES O'CONNOR, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, WILLIAM BAGALEY, C. W. RICKETSON, JAMES HERDMAN, R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Commissioners. ap14:lmd

TRADESMEN NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, March 28th, 1866. **THE NOTES OF THE CRAWFORD** COUNTY BANK, Meadville; OIL CITY BANK, Oil City; VENANGO BANK, Franklin, and PETROLEUM BANK, Titusville, will not hereafter be redeemed by this Bank. mh29:tf GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA., May 8th, 1866. **THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS** of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 14th inst. Government tax paid by the Bank. my9:6td J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. At a meeting of the Directors of the ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, held May 7th, 1866, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. Was declared out of the profits of the six months, payable on and after the 17th inst. my8:6td J. N. DAVIDSON, Treas'r.

PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1866. **DIVIDEND. The Directors of** the PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. Free of Government Tax, payable on demand. my8:1wd F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1866. **THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK** have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst. my2:6td&2tW J. MAGOFFIN, Cash.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1866. **DIVIDEND. The President and** Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 7th instant. (my3:2w) C. H. RIGGS, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1866. **DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors** of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY CENTS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of expired risks of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 9th inst. my2:2wd WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith. The United States tax will be paid by the Bank. my2:1wd H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, May 1st, 1866. **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that** Sealed Proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application to this office, will be received thereat, until 10 o'clock M., on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the MARINE HOSPITAL, near this city, with the articles of PROVISION, MEDICINE, &c., estimated in said forms. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserve the right to take more or less of said articles, according as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in the cost over the contract prices. The United States reserve the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, Surveyor and Agent Marine Hospital. my7:2awdid

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE, that until the 10th OF MAY, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned committee, at Noblestown, for the purpose of REBUILDING ROBINSON'S RUN CHURCH, situate one mile south of Noblestown, Allegheny county, near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. Also, will be given for the use of the contractor, the old brick church, which is 72 by 42 feet and is 1 inch wall, containing 42 pews of excellent material. Draft and specifications can be seen by calling at the Post Office in Noblestown. Any further information can be had by calling on the Rev. J. GRIER, near Noblestown. Address to Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa. WM. B. MORHEAD, Secretary of Committee. ap27-2wd&wF

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, May 2d, 1866. **NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.** Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 14th instant, inclusive, for building a STONE ARCH BRIDGE across Woods Run, in McClure township, on the road leading from Allegheny City to Beaver county, near Eckart's tavern. Plans and specifications can be seen on application. By direction of County Commissioners. my4:1wd&wF HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

THE CHOLERA. *Price Only 10 Cents.* The Origin, History, Cause, Prevention and Cure of **CHOLERA**, With an account of its Progress and Ravages through the World, and the latest and MOST SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, Endorsed and approved by the *Medical Faculty. By a New York Physician.* Price only ten cents. For sale by JOHN P. HUNT & CO., 59 Fifth St., Masonic Hall. my5

A THRILLING BOOK. Political Economy of Prophecy, With special reference to its relation to the History of the Church and the Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical History of the Roman Empire, and of its last Emperors, the Three Napoleons, with an Appendix on the Pope's last Encyclical, and the Firman of the Soltan of Turkey, prophetically and historically demonstrated. Illustrated by Portraits of the Napoleonic Family; a Chart of the course of Empires; Maps of the Holy Land, &c. By the Rev. R. C. Schimeall. For sale by J. L. READ, my1 No. 78 Fourth street.

AGRICULTURAL.

IRON CITY AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Nos. 49 and 51 Ferry Street, and 74, 76 and 78 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa. **SMITH & TENAN, PROPRIETORS,** Late Pittsburgh Agricultural Works. We announce to dealers and farmers that we are prepared to manufacture Mowers and Reapers, various sizes; Lever and Railway Horse Powers, Threshers, Separators and Cleaners; Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters; Cane Mills, Cider Mills and Presses, Churn Powers, Bee-hives, Corn Shellers, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Agricultural Machines at shortest notice. mh23:3td;1ywF All persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. WILLIAMS, of the Pittsburgh Agricultural Works, are requested to settle their accounts immediately with the new firm of SMITH & TENAN, the only parties who are authorized to settle the same. my1:3td&wF W. H. WILLIAMS.

FITS.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS. FITS A SURE CURE for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. SENT FREE to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage, etc. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 18 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. my5:3d&wT

ICE.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! SILVER LAKE ICE. The undersigned has in his Ice House, in Collins township, near Torrens' Station, Pa. R. R., from 12 to 1500 TONS ICE, which he offers for sale, either in bulk or by the ton, delivered in the city. Here is a rare chance for Ice Dealers. Come and see it. Address GEO. FINLEY, my10:1wd Wilkins P. O., Pa.

HOTELS.

SUMMER.—STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY. This new and elegant Hotel will be opened for the season on or about the 18th of June next. This hotel is particularly arranged for the comfort of families. Rooms can be secured for the season by application at the Astor House, New York, to J. P. M. & C. A. STETSON. On the 30th of April the stockholders meet at the Astor House to view the plans and locate their rooms. A few shares of stock remain undisposed of. Parties wishing to subscribe can do so by application to J. D. CORLIES, Treasurer 453 Broadway, New York. my1:dtf

WANTED.

WANTED German and American SOLICITORS for FIRST-CLASS LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. SMITH & KING, Agents, 23 Fifth street. my9:1t

WANTED—A Furnished Room, for a SINGLE GENTLEMAN, within five minutes walk of the Post Office. Address "ROOM," OPERA HOUSE. my9

WANTED AGENTS MALE and FEMALE in every county and township, to sell our new Picture "HOME AGAIN." Agents are making from $5.00 to $8.00 per day. Also a few Agents to canvass for "SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS." Apply to or address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., my1-WTS 75 Third Street.

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR! —We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by *Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars free. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. de9:dcodM&WF

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$1,600—IOWA LAND —FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, Cash, if purchased on or before MONDAY, May 14th. After that time the price will be $2,000. Apply to or address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ap9:d

LIVE IN THE COUNTRY. RESIDENCE AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT HAZELWOOD, four miles from Pittsburgh by Connellsville Railroad. Fine STONE QUARRY and good vein of COAL on the premises. Will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. Enquire of GEO. K. FLOWER, Hazelwood Station, or 93 Diamond street, my11:2mdf Pittsburgh, Penna.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 136 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 166 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—A pleasant Country Residence, at EDGEWOOD STATION, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg; 11 acres of Land, a fine new Dwelling containing 11 rooms, and cellar underneath. Will sell the house with three or five acres, or the whole, to suit purchaser. For further information, call on G. H. TOWER, 164 Fourth street, or on the premises. no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—About FORTY BUILDING LOTS, in plan laid out by Mr. McKain and myself on Woods Run, close to railroads. Terms: Small amount down; balance on easy payments, annually. Also, Improved Dwelling, with the necessary buildings and stable. Title perfect. Inquire at Oil Tool Works, No. 30 Second street, Allegheny, or of JAMES McKAIN, on the premises. my1-3md E. H. LECKY.

FOR SALE. LARGE LOT. The First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Pittsburgh, (Dr. DOUGLAS, Pastor,) offer for sale their property located on the corner of Flour and Cherry alleys, and but 50 feet from Liberty street. The lot is 120 feet by 45 feet, on which are the Church Building, and a Tenant House of 4 rooms. Inquiries may be made of, or communications addressed to THOS. SMITH, at the Fourth National Bank, or to R. C. MILLER, 115 Third street. my1:3wd

FOR SALE. A CHOICE RURAL RESIDENCE. The substantial frame Cottage Mansion on North avenue, near School street, in Allegheny city, with chamber, parlor, dining room, library and a spacious hall on first floor; three light and well ventilated attic chambers, and kitchen and bath room in back building. The view from the front is extensive and beautiful, commanding the three rivers and the city. The surrounding are elegant, the neighboring houses being of the general style and character, and all having spacious grounds, handsomely ornamented with shrubbery, strawberry and flowers. The horse railway in the rear of the property makes the communication with the business centre easy, thus combining the advantages of a city with the comforts of a country home. The lot is about 50 by 284 feet, extending to Rebecca street, is well cultivated, and contains some choice fruit trees. Apply to S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks and Real Estate, ap27 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE FLOUR AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, of several years standing, in a good location in the city. A fine opportunity is offered to any person wishing to engage in the Produce Business. All communications strictly confidential. Address P. O. 750, Pittsburgh. mh2:tf

FOR RENT.

TO LET. ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LODGING. Enquire at 52 FOURTH STREET, below Market. my8:1wd

FOR RENT A Frame House with seven rooms, situate ½ mile from the city, on the old Washington road, a good garden, excellent water at the door. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. my9

FOR RENT—The Lot on the corner of Butler and Allegheny streets, Ninth Ward, together with the old Brick Depot Building thereon. The lot has 144 feet front by 100 feet deep to an alley. Will lease it for five or ten years. Apply to WM. M. DARLINGTON, at No. 37 Fifth street, second floor. my5:tf

TO-LET. THE THREE STORY DWELLING HOUSE, near the Bridge, Federal street, now occupied by Mrs. O'Hara Robinson, containing seven bed chambers, large parlors, dining room, kitchen, wash and bath room. Under suitable arrangements with a tenant, a considerable portion of the furniture may remain in the house. my1 W. ROBINSON, Jr., Allegheny.

SAW MILL & TURNING LATHES FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent his Water Power Saw Mill, near Swissvale Station, Pa. R. R., together with Turning Lathes attached, calculated for turning all kinds of stuff. Also, two Dwelling Houses, one of four and the other of six rooms, with as much ground as may be wanted. There is water sufficient to run the Mill nearly all the year round. Immediate possession can be given of the mill and one house with six rooms. For further particulars, enquire of JAMES SWISSHELM, my1:2wd Swissvale Station, Pa. Railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

100 BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS AT AUCTION.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12th, at 2 o'clock on the premises, in Boyd & Allen's plan, on the estate of James Allen, deceased, on the Brownsville Turnpike, adjoining Rev. Knox's Fruit Farm, will be sold 100 beautiful Building and Garden Lots. These lots are laid out in plots of 24 by 120 feet, 50 by 137 feet, and in half acres, with wide streets, and are specially adapted for convenient business residences, being but ten minutes' walk from the Birmingham Bridge, having a fine view of the city and surroundings. For gardening purposes they are unsurpassed, and to those wanting cheap homes they are unequaled. TERMS—one-third cash, and the balance in 1 and 2 years. Twenty-five dollars to be paid at the time of purchasing. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

MARSHAL'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 18th DAY OF MAY, 1866, at the Allegheny Wharf, in the City of Pittsburgh, the Steamboat "ROCKET," her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, the said steamer having been seized and taken in a certain cause of collission, civil and maritime, at the suit of Messrs. Russell & Means and Alexander J. Slater. The sale will take place at 11 o'clock on said day. Terms, cash, Government funds. A. MURDOCH, my8:3td U. S. Marshal West. Dist. of Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, &c.—Sale at No. 150 Federal street, Allegheny, on FRIDAY MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock. A miscellaneous stock of Goods will be sold as above, consisting of Muslins, Pant Stuffs, Straw Goods, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c., to which the attention of consumers is invited. my10 A. LEGGATE, Auct.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS AND BOARD. Unfurnished Rooms can be had, with Board, by a gentleman and wife, in Allegheny, on the line of the Passenger Railway, by addressing M. F., THIS OFFICE. References exchanged. mh28:tf

SUNDRIES.

ATTENTION! BASE BALL PLAYERS. BASE BALLS, BATTS, BASES, and everything to rig out a Club, at 136 WOOD STREET. my11:WS JAMES BOWN.

GARDENER'S IMPLEMENTS. HOES, RAKES, TROWELS, SPADES, &c. At 136 WOOD STREET. my11:WS JAMES BOWN.

BISCOTINE—Just received a supply of Deline's Biscotine, a new and excellent article of diet for infants and invalids. Pure, healthful and nourishing, put up in one pound packages, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW, my10 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

PICKLED LOBSTERS—Put up in quart glass jars; also Fresh Lobsters in one and two pound cans, for sale by the dozen or single can, by JNO. A. RENSHAW, my10 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

TAMARINDS—A fresh supply just received, in pint and quart jars, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, my10 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE, situated in East Liberty, near to Hiland lane. Lots 60 by 200. Houses are two stories and built in good style. Offered low and on easy terms. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

PRUNES—100 kegs Ger'n Prunes; 20 bbls. Turkish do. 20 kegs Zante Currants, All prime new, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., my9 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SUGARS—150 bbls. Coffee Crushed Sugar; 75 bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars, for sale by REYMER & BROS., my9 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SARDINES—50 cases one-half and one-quarter cans Sardines, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., my9 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

PICTURES, GAME, FRUITS, LANDSCAPE & BOUQUET; Pictures in Gold Frames, for wall decorations, for sale by my8 W. P. MARSHALL.

SAINTS—Beautiful pictures of the twelve Apostles, suitable for altar decorations, for sale by (my8) W. P. MARSHALL.

FEATHERS—10 sacks to arrive on steamer Camelia for sale by my9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CEMENT—Of best qualities, fresh, receiving and for sale by my1 HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

NEW STOCK OF HATS, OPEN TO-DAY, AT **William Semple's,** 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY, above Market.

FLOWERS AND WREATHS, OPEN TO-DAY, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, OPEN TO-DAY, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

ALPACCAS, POIL DE CHEVERS, BLACK SILKS, OPEN TO-DAY, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

PRINTS, SHIRTING MUSLIN, IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS, CASSIMERES, &c., OPEN TO-DAY, AT **William Semple's,** 180 and 182 Federal Street, Above the Diamond, Allegheny City. my11:td

NEW SPRING GOODS AT **W. W. MOORHEAD'S,** No. 81 Market Street. RICH EMBROIDERIES; FINE VALENCIENNES LACE TRIMMED SETS; POINT AND VALENCIA LACE HDKFS.; CLUNEY LACE COLLARS; PLAIN AND EMBROID'D SHIRT FRONTS; NEW BOULEVARD HOOP SKIRTS; CORSETS—Plain, Satin and Embroidered, at **81 Market Street.** ap4

WALL PAPERS, &c.

THOMAS PALMER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN **WALL PAPER** TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES AND **TABLE COVERS** Warehouse, 91 Wood Street, Second door below Diamond Alley, fe23:cod PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1866. A great collection of *American Wall Papers.* For the first time in five years *NEW ENGLISH PAPER.* A choice selection of the **Newest French Papers.** For sale by WALTER P. MARSHALL, mh14 87 Wood Street.

FINE GOLD PAPERS, FOR PARLORS, of the NEWEST DESIGNS, at 107 Market street. ap4 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WALL PAPERS OF ALL QUALITIES, AT No. 107 MARKET STREET, NEAR FIFTH. ap4 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

SPRING OF 1866. HEMAPANKA, (BLOOD CURE.) This article is expressly designed to purify and restore the blood to a healthy condition, by which SCROFULA and all Diseases of the Skin are effectually removed from the system. Sold in bottles at 50 cents and $1 each, by SIMON JOHNSTON, ap5 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

GEORGE A. KELLY, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, *No. 37 Wood Street,* OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, DEALER IN Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, **PERFUMERY.** PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS, &c. The Retail business will be continued as usual at No. 80 Federal Street, corner of Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny. my26:lyd

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON, Pittsburgh White Lead Works, PURE WHITE LEAD, BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTING OIL BARRELS, No. 63 Wood Street. ap6

10 CASKS POTASH, prime, just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY, my1 Wholesale Druggist, 37 Wood street.

10 BBLS. PUTTY, in Bladders, just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY, my1 Wholesale Druggist, 37 Wood street.

20 TONS WHITE LEAD, in Oil, just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY, my1 Wholesale Druggist, 37 Wood street.

15 BBLS. FLAXSEED OIL rec'd and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY, my1 Wholesale Druggist, 37 Wood street.

MANUFACTURERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS. HUGH M. BOLE, JAMES NELSON, HUNTER ORR, **HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,** FOUNDERS, ENGINE BUILDERS AND MACHINISTS, Manufacturers of STEAMBOAT ENGINES, OIL WELL ENGINES, LOCOMOTIVES for Coal Works, all kinds of Land and Marine ENGINES made to order. From the well earned reputation of the Manager, Mr. JAMES NELSON, we hope to secure a liberal share of patronage from Steamboat builders and others wanting good machinery. Our aim will be to do all work in the best manner for a fair compensation, and to do it in the time we say. All kinds of CASTINGS made to order. Repairing Machinery promptly attended to. We can turn a Shaft 35 feet long, and bore or turn a Pulley 20 feet diameter. Shop on Duquesne Way, near the Point Foundry on Third street, near Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap16:6md

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS. MODES, RYRIE & CO., Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASSWARE, Druggists' Ware, Bottles, Demijohns, Carboys, &c. Warehouse No. 144 WATER STREET, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. We warrant our Wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the Mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to private moulds.

S. SEVERANCE, No. 58 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad, of every description. Particular sized or shaped Spikes and Rivets, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand.

BEN. F. COLLINS, HOMER WRIGHT **COLLINS & WRIGHT, Brittania,** Brass and Sheet Metal Workers, Brittania Castors, Carbon and Lard Oil Burners, and all different styles of Brittania used by Glass Manufacturers. Orders promptly filled. No. 189 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Penna. oc6:ly

SAVINGS BANK.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, Formerly the DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, *67 Fourth Street,* Nearly Opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. CHARTERED IN 1862. OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from Nov. 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office gratis. This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive. BOARD OF MANAGERS: PRESIDENT, **GEORGE A. BERRY.** VICE PRESIDENTS, S. H. HARTMAN, JAMES PARK, Jr. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, **D. E. McKINLEY.** A. BRADLEY, A. S. BELL, JOHN S. DILWORTH, G. FOLLANSBEE, H. H. GRAHAM, WM. K. NIMICK, F. RAHM, JOSHUA RHODES, JOHN SCOTT, R. C. SCHMERTZ, CHRISTOPHER ZUG. SOLICITORS—D. W. & A. S. BELL. mh13:lyos

ATTORNEYS.

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 75 Grant Street, my1:1wd PITTSBURGH PENNA.

REMOVAL. A. M. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Has removed his Office to **No. 114 Fifth Street.** my3:1wd

VENETIAN BLINDS.

WM. G. WRIGHT, MANUFACTURER OF **VENETIAN BLINDS,** No. 56 Federal St., Allegheny City. OLD BLINDS DONE UP EQUAL TO NEW. ap28:codlm

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW SPRING DRESSES. Having just received a complete assortment of the leading Novelties, selected from the latest importations, we are now showing a very CHOICE STOCK OF NEW SPRING DRESSES, Including many decided Novelties in Design and Material, at very Moderate Prices. **BATES & BELL,** 21 FIFTH STREET.

AT EATON'S, 17 Fifth Street. *FINE PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, SUN SHADES,* FANCY BALMORAL SKIRTS, BLACK AND WHITE BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLUGNY LACE AND INSERTING, COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, FINE BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON HOSE, And a full line of NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, **EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, &c.,** Just received and will be sold at low rates. **F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth Street.** my5

GERMAN OPERA. MACRUM, GLYDE & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street, Have received a fine assortment of **FANCY GOODS** SUITABLE FOR THE **OPERA SEASON,** NAMELY: FINE IVORY FANS, In White, Blue, Scarlet and Purple. FINE SANDAL WOOD FANS, REAL POINT COLLARS, Fine Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, REAL HOUSTON HANDKERCHIEFS, Imitation Guipure Handk'fs, WHITE AND LIGHT COLORED KIDS. Wholesale Buyers supplied at Eastern Prices. ap9

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 16, 1866.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO., 54 Wood Street, NOW OFFERING A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF **DRY GOODS** AND **NOTIONS,** At Low Prices, for Cash, AT **WHOLESALE.** BUYERS FROM WESTERN PENN'A, EASTERN OHIO, and WEST VIRGINIA ARE INVITED TO CALL. L. B. M'ELROY, JAS. DICKSON, J. T. SHANE. ap17:1md

NEW GOODS! New Goods!! A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT. All the Novelties. FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH GOODS, DRESS AND SKIRT TRIMMINGS; NEW HAIR NETS AND COILS; WHITE SKIRTS EMB'D IN BLACK; REAL MALTESE AND POINT COLLARS; LACE VEILS AND VEIL MATERIAL; REAL AND IMITATION CLUNG LACES; BLACK GUIPURE LACES—new styles; NEW STYLES BUTTONS, for Dresses and Coats; TIES AND SCARFS—new styles. A full assortment of KID GLOVES, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES; HOSIERY, SKIRTS, CORSETS; EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, and FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS. The ladies will find many fancy articles and new styles never before opened in Pittsburgh. Merchants Supplied at Eastern Prices **MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 Fifth Street.** my31

CARR McCANDLESS & CO., (LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,) Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh. ja3

PRIZE CONCERT.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT, TO BE DRAWN AT **Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, MAY 28, 1866.** 125,000 Valuable Prizes, valued at $492,575.25, will be Presented to Ticket Holders, including $100,000 in Greenbacks. NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED 500,000. Price $1.00 each. This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public—one ticket out of every four drawing a prize.

LIST OF PRIZES:

[illegible]

Total $492,575.25. The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A Committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawing as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at our office, 133 Dearborn street, price $1.00 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED in every city, town and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.—Any party procuring a club of ten or more, names for tickets, and forwarding us money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz: we will send [illegible] In every case send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, with town, county and State in full. Money by draft, P. O. Order, Express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. All communications should be addressed to WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO., 133 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Drawer 5942. TICKETS for sale by our General Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Office No. 8 FOURTH street, (2d floor) Room No. 1. The proprietors will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Funds $5,000 each. There will be $5,000 reserved from the person drawing the $50,000 prize for the same purpose. REFERENCES: Hon. Wilkinson, Ex-Senator, of Minnesota, Hon. George V. Lawrence, M. C., of Penn. Hon. Alex. Randall, Ex-Governor, of Wis. Hon. Wm. Montgomery, Ex-M. C., of Penn. Hon. Major Dan Mace, Ex-M. C., of Ind. Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa. Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago. Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn. Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill. M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches and Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, La. my7:1C

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

NOW BEING RECEIVED, THAT ELEGANT STOCK OF CHICKERING PIANOS, Selected personally by the subscriber, during a recent visit to the Factory. SEVENTEEN INSTRUMENTS are now open, and ready for examination, and the public are invited to call and see them. WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. **CHARLES C. MELLOR,** 81 Wood Street.

THE BRADBURY, NEW YORK, AND *Schomacker & Co., Philadelphia,* **PIANOS.** The Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organ, AND AMERICAN ORGAN. Acknowledged by the best musical talent in the United States to be superior to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship. These instruments have for years taken the first premiums, over all competitors, at the various State and County Fairs. Its prices they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years. **WAMELINK & BARR,** No. 12 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy24

PIANOS AND ORGANS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, To make room for an ENTIRE NEW STOCK. my1 CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.

HORTICULTURAL.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. An immense stock of very select and well grown GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS, for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses. JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH. Oakland Cars run to the Greenhouses every 15 minutes. my1:1md&wT

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES. *American Arbor Vita And Hemlock Spruce,* For sale by the dozen, hundred or 1,000, at the PITTSBURGH NURSERIES. my1:2wd&wT JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

NEW VERBENA. MISS KATE BAUM. A fine stock of General Negley's superior new VERBENA, Miss Kate Baum, now ready for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses. my1:1md&wT JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES. JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Successors to Jas. Murdoch, Jr., NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants. Pittsburgh Greenhouses. Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouses every fifteen minutes.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, For Families and Manufacturers. After twelve years trial, it has been demonstrated that the LOCK-STITCH is the only stitch suitable for every variety of Sewing. CALL AND EXAMINE AT **THE WHEELER & WILSON SALESROOM,** No. 27 Fifth Street. **WM. SUMNER & CO.** ap11

HAY.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!! THREE CARS BALED **TIMOTHY HAY,** FOR SALE BY **SHOEMAKER & LANG,** ap20 172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES
Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	3 t. a week	2 t. a week	1 t. a week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 25			
Five times	2 60			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 40			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	33 00	22 00	16 50	11 00
1 year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00
CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.				
One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

THE NATION AND ITS LABOR.

Speech of Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 28, 1866.

The House, as in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, having under consideration the President's message—

Mr. MOORHEAD said:

MR. SPEAKER: In rising to discuss the duty the Government owes to the Labor of the country, I do not wish to be understood as seeking to avoid the consideration of other duties that devolve upon this Congress, in connection with the restoration of the national authority over the lately rebellious States. These latter are of the highest magnitude. None higher have ever devolved upon any body of legislators; and none of equal importance have rested upon an American Congress since the close of the session of the body which placed the Government in operation. The patience and patriotism, the wisdom and prudence, the skill and courage of those fathers of the Republic have been vindicated in the growth, glory, and strength of the nation. An equal meed of praise will be ours if, like them, we do our duty faithfully, wisely, and well.

To this end we want not haste. On the other hand, cautious watchfulness should precede every step. We want not rashness. On the other hand, the most thorough self-possession should guarantee the soundness of every link of policy. We want not cowardice. On the other hand, a manly courage should impel us to see our dangers and should nerve us to meet and surmount them. On these points I have very few theories. I do not distract myself over the many perplexing suggestions which this great debate has elicited on every hand. To me it is comparatively unimportant which line of argument may ultimately be established. I content myself with knowing that the rebellion has been triumphantly suppressed, that the flag of the Union has been vindicated, and that the nation is not to be severed. I know further, that it is a duty we owe both to the dead and the living to require from those whom we have overcome on the bloody fields of battle some guaranties for the future. If we do not demand indemnity for the past we must have security for the future. Those lately in rebellion are now clamorous to become again a part of the governing power of the nation; to help mould our policy, to help enact our laws. Five years since they scornfully abdicated the seats they held in these high places, and insulted us who remained true to our allegiance with declarations of a purpose never again to share with us in a common Government. They left of their own will, and against ours. They must return in accordance with our will and upon our terms. The victory won by our brave soldiers and sailors must bear its fruits, the vanquished must relinquish all the causes of the war. They must not only abandon slavery, but the principle of slavery, and must secure the rights of freemen to all the freedmen within their borders. This is the natural and inevitable result of the war, and from it there is no escape. They must repudiate the rebel debt, renounce the claimed right of secession, and be willing to accept as the true theory of our Constitution that which the war has settled in conformity with the purposes of its framers. They must cultivate a spirit of loyalty to the Union, and prove it by their works. To do less is but to mock the nation's heroes who fought and died for us.

This much I am prepared to require, and I know in doing so I will be carrying out the views of the constituency who sent me here, and who in disaster and danger never wearied of showing how tenderly their hearts and how closely their fortunes were intertwined with the destinies of the Republic.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

This war has entailed upon us a debt of nearly three thousand millions of dollars, with an annually accruing interest of at least one hundred and fifty millions. This is a sacred obligation. It is due chiefly to our own citizens, who, with a spontaneous liberality beyond all example, opened their coffers at the invitation of their Government in its hours of darkness and distress. No honest man will countenance the thought of repudiation in whole or in part. The debt must be paid to the last dollar. It will be so paid, and one more will thus be added to the long list of unfulfilled prophecies which croakers during the war spread throughout the land.

But the payment of the interest, the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, and the creation of a fund for the gradual extinction of the debt, involves a system of taxation which, in all its ramifications, opens a wide field for the exercise of the highest qualities of statesmanship, the great purpose being to harmonize this duty with the development of the resources of the country, the encouragement of its labor, and the improvement of the condition of the people.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC BURDENS AND THE NECESSITY OF PROTECTION.

Some advantages lighten this task. The enormous extent of our soil, embracing every variety of climate and production, the fertility of the land, its wealth of timber and minerals, its abundant water-power, its facilities of intercommunication by rail and river, and the substantial homogeneousness of the people are elements of great consequence; and their coexistence will enable us, by diffusing the public burdens among our vast and varied interests, to make them rest lightly on every one. One thing, however, is indispensable, namely, that we have the amount of labor necessary to reach these resources, combine them into products, and form within ourselves the chain of production and consumption which, in its inevitable and constant round, casts its blessings upon all classes and pursuits.

Europe is sending us the bone and muscle of her population. Emigration is adding almost incalculably to our wealth. Each season we receive not less than one hundred thousand hale and hearty emigrants, worth more to us, in my opinion, than the importation of $100,000,000 in gold. Each laborer, as he digs in the mines, or works in the mills, at the furnace, the plow, the loom, the anvil, adds to the nation's wealth by increasing the market value of the article upon which he is engaged or preparing for production from the soil. This labor at once becomes part of the nation's capital, and enters into the computation of the nation's revenue.

The more constant its employment the more constant and important its results. If unexerted, it is lost for ever, both to the laborer and to the nation. Thus the interest of every part of the people is the interest of the whole; and the duty of the laborer to work has its counterpart in the duty of the nation to help him work. The two are interdependent. The man cannot maintain himself without it. The State cannot be prosperous unless its "bone and sinew" be employed and prosperous. So we find the unanswerable argument for protection in the very necessities of our nature, which we dare not disregard, and which we must respect if we would live and thrive.

INTERFERENCE OF FOREIGN INTERESTS.

Interested parties seek to drive the American Congress from the discharge of this plain duty to its people; and, as formerly, the impulse now comes "from over the water." I have just received, Mr. Speaker, from a constituent, this circular, which has been extensively distributed throughout the western States, I learn. It is so instructive upon this point that I insert it entire:

[Confidential.]

NEW YORK, March 19, 1866.

DEAR SIR: We the undersigned iron merchants in New York, representing, we believe, the entire foreign trade in railroad iron, and also a portion of that of our own country, beg respectfully, but earnestly, to call your attention to the efforts being made by the iron-masters of Pennsylvania, through their Representatives in Congress, to procure an addition to the already excessive duty on rails. With the cost of freight, insurance, and incidental charges added to the present duty, there is a discrimination of at least seventy per cent. upon the manufacturers' price of rails in favor of the American iron-master. It strikes us this should be quite enough to secure him a profit. But it does appear strange that with a decline in gold, labor, and the cost of living, an attempt should be made, aided by a political money influence, so powerful as to warrant a fair chance of success, to advance the price of rails, under the name of protection to home industry, to a price which would prevent the development of new enterprises and materially interfere with the repairs and reconstruction of the railroads of the South and West. It would appear as if the entire railroad, commercial and agricultural interests of the country were to give way to the advancement of the one interest in Pennsylvania, which has under the present tariff increased its capacity for production so considerably, and yet claims legislation to almost make its business a monopoly.

We commend this matter to your careful consideration, and beg that you will use your influence with your Representatives in Congress, and endeavor to give them full information on this subject, and ask them which will produce the most revenue to the Government, one mile of railroad, or the duty on one ton of rails.

J. BOORMAN JOHNSON & CO.,
DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES,
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
G. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES TINKER,
NAYLOR & CO.,
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
E. & J. MAKIN,
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,
And others.

ANSWER TO THE CIRCULAR.

The gentlemen who signed and sent out this circular frankly state that they represent the entire foreign trade in railroad iron. No person, then, need be mistaken as to the objects they propose. They desire to build up the foreign iron trade, out of which they live, and to break down the domestic iron trade, by which thousands of American working-men earn their bread and maintain their families.

They charge that a "political money influence" is at work to achieve protection to home interests. It is upon the records of the nation that the last victory of the foreign trade, won in 1846, was with the aid of British gold, and it is at least as probable that the same interests are now using the same means as that those in the home trade are. I make no charge, for I have no facts, but it is mere impertinence in these foreign agents to attempt to cast an imputation in view of the ascertained expenditure made by their own friends in the memorable contest which resulted in the passage of the free-trade tariff of 1846.

They charge, further, that with the cost of freight, insurance, and incidental charges added to the present duty, there is a discrimination of at least seventy per cent. upon the manufacturers' price of rails in favor of the American manufacture. This can be easily refuted. The foreign rail bears no share of the indirect burdens levied by Government, and pays only the import duty. The English and Welsh iron-workers receive at this time an average of about fifty cents per day, making the net cost of a ton of rails about twenty dollars. The net cost of a ton of rails may be fairly computed at forty days' labor. Including the miner, mill-men, mechanic, clerk and manager, the average rate of wages paid to men engaged in this country is two dollars per day, making the cost of the rails eighty dollars per ton. Four-fifths of this are expended in living as soon as earned. On which the subjoined calculation, which has been verified and may be accepted as substantially correct, shows the amount of tax received by Government, which, be it remembered, receives nothing of this upon the foreign rail.

Table showing the indirect tax paid by labor on a ton of rails.

Articles Taxed.	*Value.*	*Tax.*
Sugar	$ 2 00	30
Coffee	90	10
Buckets, tubs, &c	50	2.4
Sirup	1 50	8
Matches	6	2
Tea	1 50	25
Soap, 6 lbs	1 00	7.2
Vinegar	50	2
Brooms	60	2.7
Carb. oil, gas, candles, &c	50	7
Hardware, queensware, &c	2 00	10
Patent Medicines, doctoring, &c	1 25	15
Muslins	2 50	12
Hosiery, &c	80	10
Checks, &c	50	2.6
Calico and ginghams	3 75	18.3
Cloths, cassinettes and flannels	3 75	17
Manufactured clothing	2 60	12
Boots and shoes	4 00	21
Beef, pork, and other meats	10 00	3
Taxes, stamps, &c	1 00	15
Whisky, 1 gallon	4 00	$2 00
Beer, 1 gallon	40	3
Smoking tobacco, 1 lb	60	35
Chewing tobacco, 1 lb	1 00	40
Cigars	75	25
Sundries	2 64	15
	$50 00	$5 81
Articles not Taxed.		
Rent		$ 4 00
Flour, ½ bbl		5 00
Butter and cheese		1 00
Lard		20
Vegetables, eggs, &c		5 00
Not taxed		15 20
Taxed		50 00
		$65 20
Amount tax		$ 5 81

To sum up this table and tell the whole story at a glance, remembering that it requires one ton and forty-three hundreths of pig metal and seven bushels and seventy-two hundreths of coal to make a ton of bar iron:

Table showing the total direct and indirect taxes on a ton of rails.

	Rate.		*Tax.*
Pig-iron	1.43	2.40	$3 43
Coal	7.72	06	47
Rails	1.00	3.60	3 60
Add 12 per cent. to make gross ton			90
Total direct tax			8 40
Indirect tax paid by laborers			5 83
Indirect taxes paid by manufacturer.			
Tax on income, stamps, licenses, oil, steel, brass castings, machinery and repairs, bricks, gum and leather belting, freight and the innumerable other items connected with the manufacture and sale of iron, will add at least			2 00
			16 23
Import duties on 2,240 pounds rails			15 68
Excess of revenue tax over tariff			55

This calculation has been, I have said, made with care, and I believe it to be mainly correct. How different, then, is the relation of the foreign and domestic manufacturers from that stated by the gentlemen who represent the foreign trade of the country.

See, besides, the incidental benefits derived from the presence in this country, rather than in Great Britain, of manufacturing establishments. The Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, paid their employees, in 1864, the enormous sum of $1,320,909.82, and in 1865, the still larger sum of $1,555,380.24. The population maintained by this establishment consumes annually, 2,000 head of beef cattle, 3,000 head of sheep, the product of not less than 4,000 hogs, and 20,000 barrels of wheat flour from the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other parts of the great Northwest.

An iron works, to produce from the ore 10,000 tons per annum, employs the labor of 1,300 men, which supports a population of 6,500 of all ages and both sexes, who, by the ascertained rate of political economists, consume fifty dollars per head in agricultural products. The rail mills of the country in 1865 produced 353,017 tons. If we make the liberal deduction of 123,015 tons for rails rerolled, and throw all the labor employed in rerolling out of the calculation, we have 230,000 tons as the amount of production, sustaining a population of 149,500, who consume annually in farm products alone, $7,475,000. This is the special branch of the iron business which the "foreign trade in railroad iron" desire Congress to sacrifice for their benefit, on the pretext, also, that a few hundred miles of railroad, to be constructed this year or the next, may be spared from borrowing a thousand dollars or so more per mile than might be required if they succeed in their design of destroying it.

But the circular seeks to create a jealousy by alleging that it is the manufacturers of Pennsylvania who are making this effort. Why single out the Keystone State for special mention? In 1865, the total production of railroad iron in the United States was [illegible] tons, of which 189,123, or more than one-half, were made in other States; and of the thirty-seven mills in the United States, about two-thirds are in other States than Pennsylvania, as appears from the following table:

States.	*No. of Mills.*
Massachusetts	2
New York	3
New Jersey	1
Pennsylvania	14
Maryland	2
West Virginia	2
Ohio	5
Kentucky	2
Indiana	1
Illinois	3
Michigan	1
Tennessee	1

Pennsylvania contains but a portion of the great bituminous coal fields of the Union. She has less than Illinois or Ohio, and not more than several others of the States; and New York, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia have each of them more, and some of them far better iron ore than Pennsylvania. Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and probably Alabama, have excellent ores, and either coal or wood on the spot, or easily accessible for all future requirements. The same fact is stated of Utah and Montana, and is probably true of other territories. In the face of the truth, then, that eleven States besides Pennsylvania are already manufacturing railroad iron, and at least six others, beside the territories, have within them the leading materials in abundance for its manufacture, the assumption of the circular that this is solely a Pennsylvania interest, as against the rest of the country, is simply absurd.

How strongly the true interests of some of the Western and Southern States are linked to this iron question may be further indicated. Some of them have resources in iron superior to Pennsylvania, or to all those at the command of Great Britain. Some of the largest iron works in Western Pennsylvania transport the ore from which their product is made from Northern Michigan and Southern Missouri. A rail mill in Pittsburgh gets its ore from Lake Superior. One of the largest mills in the State, as I have been told by its proprietors, is only awaiting transportation facilities to follow the example. At least two of those in Ohio procure their ores from the same source. Every dollar's worth of ore raised from the mines of Michigan, Missouri, or Tennessee, is a dollar CREATED, and eighty or ninety per cent. of every dollar thus created is distributed to those who delve in the mines or work in the mills, and through them to the farmers who feed them, and the mechanics or laborers in a hundred other branches of industry who contribute to their necessities or comforts. Every dollar so created, and its multiples resulting from the labor of perfecting the raw material, is an addition to the wealth of the nation. Buy your iron from abroad, and you not only lose that profit which would otherwise have been produced, but every dollar you pay, save only the small percentage of tariff and the agent's commission, is carried off to be expended in a foreign land.

What has been said of railroad iron applies with equal force to all kinds of iron manufacture, whether cast, rolled or hammered; and especially to those finer kinds upon which the greatest amount of labor is expended, and which, by reason of the comparative cheapness of European labor, the foreign maker has, at all times and under all rates of duties, been able to send to American markets. And the principle which I wish to enforce is not confined to iron, but to American manufactures in all their branches, every one of which is entitled to as much care from the Government as is required for its safe, steady and successful developement.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

The benefits which flow from protection are not confined to Pennsylvania, and will be as wide-spread as our boundaries. Iron and coal are found in great abundance in many of the Western States, and already a large quantity of iron is manufactured in West Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and other States; and the day is not distant when the fertile Northwest, so productive of the cereals, will become the great manufacturing center of the Union. The earlier settlement of Pennsylvania, and the local advantages she enjoyed, have given her a start which, I hope, will enable her to maintain a healthy competition there many years for the trade of the West and South; but as population increases and the wants of the country are developed capital will seek promising locations and find new mines of ore and coal in the search for the minimum cost of production. Michigan ore will then be turned into bars, rods and nails on Michigan soil, and the prairies of the West will be dotted with the chimney stacks of furnaces and forges, and ring with the cheerful sound of many-handed labor. The same causes will secure for the West a division of the manufacture of textile fabrics, which are now nearly monopolized by the Eastern States, and the blessings of diversified production will thus be gradually extended over every portion of the country, until, with enlarged capital economically employed, improved machinery, diminished risks and costs of transportation, the minimum cost of production will be reached, and the nation be secure in its commercial supremacy.

This is within our grasp, and it is for the legislators of this day to say whether we shall reach the position and enjoy the advantages to be reaped from it, or whether we are to continue to play a part subordinate to a people to whom there is no reason why we should pay tribute; who are the enemies of our institutions and the scoffers at our principles; who were our enemies in the day of our weakness, and are our inferiors in every element of greatness except in the aggregation of capital which has enabled them to crush feebler nations, which has enabled them at times to corrupt the legislation of stronger, and before whom I insist it is our duty to maintain a determined and inflexible front.

THE STEEL QUESTION.

The history of the manufacture of steel in this country is of itself an argument. It is but a few years since it was commenced here. In 1864 there were thirty-seven establishments of which fourteen were in Pennsylvania, nine in New York, five in Massachusetts, five in New Jersey, two in Connecticut, one in Michigan, and one in Illinois. The manufacture is one of great value, as its products cover the whole range of mechanics' tools and agricultural implements, as well as the implements of war. Its manufacture requires the highest class of skilled labor, and the pioneers in the experiment were obliged to pay high wages and even bounties to tempt skilled European workmen to incur the expense of coming here, and to pay them during the time thus occupied; each of which items was an addition to the disadvantages under which the attempt was made, although experience has proved that we have in this country, and especially in Essex county, New York, ore from which steel is manufactured of a quality equal to the best foreign-made article.

The tariff duties have been less favorable than was required. Prior to the passage of the Morrill tariff of 1861, the duty was only twelve per cent., less than half the amount then charged on iron. In that act it has been about doubled; but it is graded according to appraised value. That valued at seven cents per pound or less pays two and a quarter cents per pound; valued at seven and not over eleven cents per pound, three and a half cents per pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

During the year 1864, of the importations of steel at the port of Philadelphia, 2,071,060 pounds were valued at less than seven cents; 1,093,907 pounds were valued at over seven and less than eleven cents; and 22,094 pounds were valued at over eleven cents.

During the year ending June 30, 1864, at New York, 11,308,828 pounds were imported valued at less than seven cents; 11,057,947 pounds valued at over seven and less than eleven cents; and 2,608,093 pounds over eleven cents.

During the same period the internal revenue assessor of the twenty-second district, Pennsylvania, which I represent, collected this excise tax from manufactures of steel:

	Tax.
On steel valued at 7 cents or less	none.
On steel valued at over 7 and not over 11 cents, 618,115 pounds	$ 3,606 22
On steel valued at over 11 cents 10,614,313	70,900 80
	$74,507 02

These figures show:

1. That the American manufacturer pays excise tax upon the full market value.

2. The foreign manufacturer pays on a foreign valuation, imports to his own agent on invoices which are not sale prices, and as a matter of fact manages to get one-half of the entire importation of steel through the custom house at the lowest rates of duty, and the result is, the amount of excise tax paid by the home manufacturer is about equal to the entire duty paid on the imported article, as appears from this detailed statement of the steel manufacturers:

"The following is intended to show the revenue of the Government upon each ton of rolled or hammered cast steel made in the United States, under the law as it now stands, namely:

Excise per ton on rolled or hammered steel	$15 00
Excise per ton of blooms used in making steel	3 00
Excise per ton of bar iron used in making steel	3 60
Excise on cost of crucibles consumed	3 00
" " ten tons coals	60
" " cast iron moulds, castings for repairs, fire brick, oil, &c., used in making one ton of steel is	60
The cost of stamps on letters, checks, bills of lading, &c	60
The indirect tax on labor on same basis as that estimated by D. J. Morrell, Esq., at the Cambria Iron Works, on average value of cast steel, six per cent., inclusive of income tax	23 00
	$49 40

From which it appears that the direct and indirect tax paid by the American manufacturer upon every pound of cast steel produced by him, amounts to two and a half cents.

"Now for the sake of comparison, take the official returns of steel imported into New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, giving the quantity under each of the several classifications, and it will be seen that the whole quantity of imported steel amounted to [illegible] pounds, which at the present rate of duty will amount to [illegible], or two seventy-eight hundredths cents per pound more duty than the American manufacturer pays in the shape of excise on his production."

As a consequence the steel trade of America is in great peril, and unless aided by friendly legislation it must perish under the double competition of powerful British corporations or combined capital employing low-priced labor, and of fraudulent evasions of our custom-house duties. The Committee of Ways and Means propose to exempt this manufacture from an indirect internal tax; the direct tax will of course remain. This is a step in the right direction, and will to a considerable extent afford relief; but this important branch will require an increase of duty upon the foreign article to enable it to withstand the effort now being made to crush it out, and to recover the entire trade to the foreign manufacturer.

It is certain that this new and important manufacture is entitled to sympathy, by interest, and in justice, to positive and sufficient protection.

THE GLASS INTEREST.

Like steel, the glass interest is an important one in my district, and what is true of all other branches of manufacture is true of it. The cost of production has more than doubled since 1860. I take these figures from one of the heaviest window-glass manufacturers in the United States:

Cost in 1860.

Lead	288,277 lbs., [illegible] cts	[illegible]
Ashes	214,830 lbs., [illegible] cts	11,821 15
Niter	35,341 lbs., 9 cts	[illegible]
Fuel	[illegible] bu., [illegible] cts	[illegible]
Boards	341,253 ft., $9 00	[illegible]
Labor		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Cost in 1865.

Lead	288,277 lbs., 12 cts	$34,313 24
Ashes	210,830 lbs., 11 cts	[illegible]
Niter	35,341 lbs., [illegible] cts	[illegible]
Fuel	1,148,000 bu., [illegible] cts	17,280 00
Boards	341,253 ft., $25	[illegible]
Labor		67,412 14
Total		[illegible]

This is exclusive of the internal revenue tax, which nearly equals the tariff on the imported article. These figures show the circumstances under which existing competition is maintained.

*Respecting soda ash, included in the above table, it may be well to state that it was exclusively manufactured in 1852, 1853, and 1854, in this country, and was sold as low as $2.00 per hundred pounds. It supplied in a great measure the American market, and drove out the foreign article. The foreign makers then combined, put down the price in this market to so low a figure as to break down the American manufacture, and at this moment none is made in this country. The price has been raised to four and a half to five cents per pound in gold in England, and it costs the American manufacturer, in many instances, twelve cents per pound in currency delivered at the factory. The result of the failure properly to protect it is, that the American maker has been broken down and the cost of the article has been more than doubled to the glass manufacturer who requires it in his business, thereby necessarily increasing the cost of glass to all consumers.

During the war, the premium on gold acted as an increase of duty, but as the premium has declined, of course that temporary advantage has declined with it, and will shortly pass away entirely.

As a consequence it is not surprising that the imports are rapidly increasing. For some weeks past they have averaged about eight million dollars per week; and last week they exceeded twelve millions. The exports are about half the former sum. This is a state of facts well calculated to alarm and startle us. The surplus productions of foreign manufacturers are thrown into our ports at low prices, disturbing our values and ruining our manufacturers.

I recently proposed a temporary increase of duties of fifty per cent. until the tariff bill can be prepared and passed, for the purpose of checking this excess of importation, but the House appeared to prefer awaiting the new bill for which the country is languishing.

Some persons object to an increase of duties because a return to specie payments will effect a reduction in the rates of labor and the value of materials. This expectation can be realized only measurably. I hope it will not to the extent desired by many. I should be unwilling to see labor reduced to its former minimum. Under our system it is not the policy of the Government to repress the laborer as in Europe, and we must legislate in the consciousness that the laborers of the country are a power in it. Their interests must be respected; and they are entitled to such legislation as will tend to keep open to them the avenues to thrift, wealth, and power.

They who expect to build up a system which is aimed at the dignity and prosperity of the laborers of the nation, and which necessarily involves their depression to the level of the European standard, should know, what they will soon be taught, that the inspiration of their system is from abroad, is not congenial to our institutions, and should find no lodgment on the statute-books of the great Republic.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

There is another interest of great importance to which I have not alluded, and which deserves candid and just consideration. It is the wool interest, in which eastern, middle, and western States are alike concerned. As a branch of industry it is among the most valuable to the nation, both as to its agricultural and and its manufacturing capabilities. The product is an absolute necessary of life, for which there can be no adequate substitute. It is capable of the largest variety of domestic and personal uses. Its production and its manufacture employ large numbers of persons, and the profits growing out of it are distributed among different classes and pursuits. Its agency in increasing personal and national wealth is direct and valuable, and in every aspect it deserves to be fostered and protected by the Government.

During the ten years ending in 1860 the aggregate value of the imports of woolen goods into the country was $282,682,830. During the same time, we imported $30,423,157 worth of wool, being an increase of nearly two hundred per cent. over the imports between 1840 and 1850. Our climate and soil enable us to produce wool of every description equal to any country in the world; and it is for the Congress of the nation to say whether, by wise legislation we shall encourage so profitable and important a production, and whether we shall claim for ourselves the blessings and benefits which will result from the increased manufacture of flannels, cassimeres, shawls, delaines, and the like from American wool. As for myself, I prefer the interest of the American farmer, the American wool-grower, the American manufacturer, the American dealer to the like classes elsewhere; and I am anxious to add to our already numerous sources of wealth that which, in a peculiar manner, appeals to the generous pride and the honorable ambition of every true-hearted American citizen. Petitions by thousands of signers are before Congress beseeching us to be fair to this most meritorious class and thus just to all; and I trust we will not rise until we help to put their business upon such a foundation as will give them hope of ultimate triumph in their effort to expand the sweep and deepen the current of American industry and production.

POLICY OF PROTECTION.

Sir, I know the strength of the prejudices which have been created against the policy of protection; but they will not bear the light of truth. As a policy it has always been an enriching one to the whole people. The country has never been as prosperous as when the Government acted upon it. And the periods of weakness and collapse have always been those in which misrule exposed us to the miseries of free-trade fallacies, which afflicted alike the producer, the manufacturer, the trader and the Government.

I say the Government has never been rich except under the policy of protection. It has never been strong internally except when it recognized as its first duty that it owes to its own. Take for proof this table:

	Imports.	*Revenue.*	*Average duty.*
1845	$117,254,564	$27,528,113	23½ per cent.
1856	314,639,924	64,022,863	21½ "
1860	362,163,941	53,187,512	15 "
1864	205,000,000	86,100,000	43 "

These figures show that in 1864, when the average duties were forty-three per cent., we had over one half more revenue than in 1860 when the average was but fifteen per cent.; and that attending this was the important advantage that in the late period we imported but little over one half the amount in the former; protection thus operating to prevent the evils of excessive importation, to develop our own labor, and to maintain the credit and financial strength of the national Government.

EXPERIENCE OF ENGLAND.

What is our experience in this respect is the experience of other Governments, and especially of that of England, whose remarkable record on this question is worthy of study. In 1846 England formally abandoned the policy of protection and insisted that if under its previous legislation they prospered it was not owing to protection, but in spite of it. Let us see what has resulted from the change.

In 1820 England's exports of cotton piece goods amounted to 248,370,630 yards; in 1840 to 790,631,997 yards, being an increase in twenty years of 542,261,367 yards, equal to two hundred and thirty-four per cent. In 1860 her exports of cotton piece goods amounted to [illegible] yards, being an increase in twenty years of 1,974,556,821 yards, equal to two hundred and forty-nine per cent.

The increase of the free-trade period over the severely protective one in the exports of cotton was only fifteen per cent.; but if the respective capabilities of expansion are justly considered, it ought to have been a hundred per cent. at least. The increase of American manufactures from 1840 to 1850 was three hundred and thirty per cent.; and from 1850 to 1860 eighty per cent.

But the greatest and most important of all her products show more than this. Her production of pig iron in 1823 was 452,066 tons; in 1840, 1,396,400 tons—an increase under the protective system of two hundred and nine per cent. In 1857 the production was 3,657,447 tons—an increase of only one hundred and sixty-two per cent. The duty upon pig iron for the first three years of these periods was [illegible] per ton, and ten shillings for the first six years or from 1846 to 1857. The latter period had the supposed advantage, and yet fell forty-seven per cent. short of equalling the protected period in ratio of progress.

Again: the exports of silk manufactures of the twenty years, from 1820 to 1840, increased one hundred and thirteen per cent. in value, while their increase from 1840 to 1860 reached no more than one hundred per cent.

The exports of flax manufactures fared worse; they rose in quantity of yards one hundred and forty-four per cent. from 1820 to 1840, and only reach fifty-five per cent. in 1860 above their amount in 1848.

In woolens, so long encouraged by sumptuary laws, and protected by fines, forfeitures, and even imprisonment, and after these were mitigated to a general average of fifty per cent. duty on all imports, England has lost her supremacy, not indeed by any change in her commercial policy, but by the superiority of the fabrics of the Continent. In 1815 she exported 880,338 pieces of cloth; in 1850 but 570,671. Her home-grown wool has for a long period deteriorated in quality, and she is now to a great extent dependent upon foreign wool and foreign looms for the finer fabrics required for home consumption, as is shown by the constantly declining proportion of the foreign wools imported. Between the years 1820 and 1840 the increase of her imports of wool was one hundred and ninety-seven per cent.; in the next period the increase fell off to one hundred and thirty-seven per cent.

Her exports of worsteds increased in the former period sixty-nine per cent., in the latter but fifty-two per cent. In those of mixed stuffs and flannels there has been some compensation in an increased value amounting to one hundred and forty per cent. as against thirty-three per cent.

In her cutlery, also, she is retrograding, a fact which is by her own authors attributed to the demoralization in her manufacture of those articles. In her endeavor to command the markets of all the savage and semi-civilized regions of the globe, her manufacturers find their account in making goods rather for sale than use, especially in those tools and implements of which every workman is a competent judge. German and American articles are at a premium even in her home market.

The purpose of this detailed array of the results of the respective periods of England's manufacturing history for the twenty years next preceding and next following the date of her change from protection to free-trade is to show that the boasted triumph of the latter policy is as false in fact as it is in theory. The advocates of the modern theory appeal to facts and figures, which have a plausible appearance, but the meaning and value of those facts and figures flatly contradict the inferences so confidently drawn from them. The rate of progress in British industry and foreign trade in the years which have gone by since the policy of protection was abandoned has not advanced, but has actually fallen behind, the rate of progress of any equal period of years previous to the change. The simple truth is, that for more than five centuries British policy defended her productive enterprises, as well as her commerce, against all competition by whatever severity of import duties and discriminative rates which seemed necessary, and having by this means fought her way into such perfection and power as she is capable of, and having nothing more to gain by the policy which made her what she is, she abandons it and decries its policy, utility, and necessity, and uses every agency which she can command to dissuade the nations whom she would hold in industrial vassalage from adopting in their own defense the very system that has made her fortunes. Her business is manufacturing; her progress depends upon it; she must extend it, and her manufactures for foreign use include opinions as well as commodities; she must have foreign markets, and these she cannot have if foreign nations will do their own work and defend their domestic industry as determinedly as they defend their territory against foreign invasion.

Six hundred years ago, in 1261, England commenced her system of protection in the form of absolute prohibition of the export of her own wool, then the best and most abundant in Europe, and of the import of cloth, of which till then Flanders had the monopoly in European commerce; and she continued the system, under many modifications adapted to the exigencies of her manufacturing history, at every change increasing the efficiency of her tariff, until it culminated in 1819 in an average protection of fifty per cent. on all articles competing with her staple products except manufactures of leather, printed cottons, and earthenware, which carried seventy-five per cent.; bar iron, fifty-seven and three quarters per cent.; and silk manufactures, embroidery, and leather gloves, in which France had the mastery so decidedly that they were met by total prohibition. This policy of centuries was never relaxed, though the atrocious severity of its penalties was gradually abated, until all its objects were fully accomplished; and only after the edifice of her industrial system was finished from foundation to cap-stone she took down the scaffolding on which it was built and called it lumber and rubbish. In [illegible] cottons woven in Asia, Persia, China, and the East Indies were still prohibited. In [illegible] when the cotton manufacture was commenced in England, the oriental fabrics could be afforded for one third the price of the British product. In 1769 Arkwright invented his spinning machinery, soon afterward improved so that one hand in England could do the work of three thousand in Asia, yet no relaxation was indulged until the price of cotton yarn was reduced from thirty-eight shillings in 1786 to three shillings in 1832 per pound. Silk goods were charged with twenty-five to forty per cent. by their tariff of 1834, and woolens from fifteen to twenty.

From 1819 to 1826 the duty upon foreign bar iron was £6 10s., or £32 50 per ton; but it was in that year reduced to £1 10s., or $7 50. Why? Simply because protection had done its work. Iron was produced at Cardiff the year before at £10 per ton, while in Sweden and Russia it cost £13 13s., in Belgium £16 11s., and in France £24 10s. For ten years before this reduction in the rate of duty England imported of foreign iron an amount equal to ten and a half per cent. of her exports; in the succeeding ten years ten and a quarter per cent., so that her tariff was a dead letter long before its repeal. Her policy in all its stages and apparent changes is a copy of her procedure in relation to iron: never abated, never varied, but to accomplish its object the better, and finally abandoned only when it had fully achieved its utmost possible service in a complete success.

The history of French commercial policy is but the fellow of the British in the earlier stages of industrial development, but something wiser and better in its latest phase. The protective system, introduced by Colbert in 1660, maintained the finances of the kingdom and the progress of her manufactures against the vast expenditures of the fifty-five latter years of the reign of Louis XIV, (1643 to 1715—seventy-two years.) And of a much later period we have the history in the words of J. B. Say. He says:

"For thirty years (1804 to 1834) nearly every law passed on custom-house matters has been intended either to establish or to consolidate the system of protection and prohibition."

The result, as stated by the same author, was that France in 1826 contained the most beautiful manufactures of silk and woolen goods in the world, and he distinctly attributes this success, notwithstanding his free-trade principles, to the policy of Colbert. But after the example of England, France also could afford to remit duties when prohibition and protection had accomplished all their uses. In the treaty of commerce made in 1860, commonly called the Cobden treaty, and proclaimed as a triumph of the free-trade policy by all its advocates in England and among ourselves, silk was made free in the ports of France; and the finer kinds of glass, porcelain, embroideries, and other fabrics in which she excels all other nations, were also exposed to a competition in her own markets, as iron and the coarser cottons are in England; because no successful rivalry in price or product can possibly be effected. Just as free, and for the same reason as ice at Boston, ivory in Africa, and seal skins among the Esquimaux.

But let the declaration be remarked, and challenged, too, by whomsoever will venture the question, in all things and every item of these commodities wherein her domestic industry could be endangered by Great Britain, the duties agreed upon are as highly protective as in our Morrill tariff. For instance, on the coarser cottons of England, that treaty imposes two cents per square yard, and on the finest, but one-fourth of one cent; on pig, broken and old iron, from $4 59 to $6 35, but on iron manufactures, as follows: railroad, $13 68; sheet iron, $25 41 to $31 46; heavy wrought manufactures, $17 58; small ware, $29 32; anchors, chains, cables, $19 54, and wrought tubes, large, $25 40; small, $48 85, per ton, while clocks and watches are let in at five per cent., and clock movements at nine cents per pound, just because they cannot come in at that rate or at any rate.

Now for the results.

The treaty went into operation in 1861. In that year the total exports to France were £17,427,413, and the imports from France £17,826,646—nearly equal. In 1864 the exports were £23,825,392, and the imports had risen to £25,640,741. Here there is no gain even in gross amount to the free-trade operators as against the protective party in the business. But when we come to look at the kind of exports which England sends to France, we find that £11,829,517 worth of raw silk, raw cotton and raw wool made up quite the half of those exports in 1864: how much more of her colonial produce entered into the total may be inferred from the fact that only £5,290,706 of British produce was embraced in the total, leaving full fifteen and a half millions, or within a trifle of two-thirds of the whole, of which England was only the carrier, and received only the profits or wages of commerce, and nothing of those of manufacturing industry; carrying, among other raw materials, raw silk to the value of £3,345,919, and taking back in exchange £5,980,814 worth of silk manufactures.

Verily this much-trumpeted triumph of England over the protective system of France and the glorification of Mr. Cobden therefor, looks now as if England was only deceived, and her champion and agent had been outwitted by Louis Napoleon. But other noteworthy results have followed and are still to come. The Liverpool *European Times*, of the 23d of December last, speaking of the manifold benefits of the Cobden treaty to France, says:

"Some time since the English locomotive was a sort of ideal, whereas at the present day French locomotives are brought to such a degree of perfection as to be ordered from France for English railroads. In like manner the English machinery for extracting coal from mines was justly regarded the best in the world. Yet not long ago a machine was ordered from a French house in the department of the Nord for an English mine."

Here we see that French protection, equal in amount, but threefold equal in effect to that of the Morrill tariff bill, has had the effect to cheapen in price and improve in character the very iron and machinery in which England thought herself safe from all rivalry.

OUR OWN EXPERIENCE.

In our country the periods of protection have been those of prosperity. In 1842 the country was suffering in every part until revived by the beneficial act of that year. This continued until the act of 1846 checked our growth, while that of 1857 would have absolutely destroyed us but for the rapid increase of our population and the indomitable energy of the people. The calamities of the war forced us to the enactment of the tariff of 1861, which was the wisest and best we have ever had, not excepting that of 1842. The Morrill tariff will be known in history as the great agency by which the country was enabled to pass successfully through the war, and to grow into material prosperity. The high price of gold made its duties almost prohibitory, and we were thrown upon our own resources, which expanded incredibly at the call, and nerved the trade of the country to bear with ease the unequaled strain upon it.

THE MORRILL TARIFF.

I may be asked whether we are not under the Morrill tarriff. I answer, we are in theory; but not in fact. All that the manufacturing interests of the country ask, and I speak confidently for my own constituents, is to be placed where that tariff placed them in 1861. But it should not be forgotten that since that time the cost of foreign manufacture has not materially changed, but the cost of domestic manufacture has doubled, and in some cases triplicated. The excise tax reaches almost everything which enters into manufacture. To place the two competitors where they were in 1861, our tariff duties should be increased so as to equal the increased cost of labor and the excise tax. This done, the condition of the country will improve in every part, and no one will feel the blow except the foreigner, who hates us, and his agent here, who is undermining us.

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The opinion prevails that a return to specie payments will remove all these evils. But it will not relieve the country of its taxes. It can only modify the cost of some raw materials, and probably of labor. Hence its effect can be but partial. I desire the return to specie payments, and would greet it with my whole heart, but in my opinion the true line of policy is in the direction I have indicated. By increasing the rate of duties to the point suggested, our excessive importation will be restrained, the balance of trade will be thrown in our favor, our coin will be kept at home to fill the channels of business, and become once more the circulating medium among the people. With present legislation this is hopeless. During the last four years the exports of coin have exceeded the imports $177,778,163, as follows:

	Imported.	*Exported.*	*Excess.*
1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	13,115,612	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

With this tendency to enormous importation of goods and the increasing necessity of gold exportations to pay for them checked, it is not unreasonable to hope that the product of our gold mines retained in the country a few years will enable us to glide into specie payments naturally and without shock to any of the great business interests of the country. It will be much easier to resume specie payments on the [illegible] of paper money now afloat, on this plan, than to contract the currency to half its present volume and allow the present rate of foreign importation ($12,000,000 per week) to continue.

All experience demonstrates the necessity of self-protection among nations. The American legislator who is blind to this truth must be ignorant of the business history of his own country as well as that of the civilized world. No nation can prosper without regarding its special capabilities, without developing them, without using the advantages which God has given it. With us this is a peculiarly imperative duty, because our labor is not only our financial need, but it is our political sovereign; our Government rests upon it. Labor is our strength; comes from them; our hope is in them. As they sink the nation sinks; as they rise the nation rises in all the components of greatness and power. Let us be just to those willing giants who support the fabric of freedom, and the jewel of liberty will remain forever, blessing our children's children.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MANAGERESS ... MRS. LETTIE HENDERSON.

Positively last appearance but one of
GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA TROUPE

The management takes pleasure in complying with the numerous requests for the production of FIDELIO. It will be given, specially, with the entire strength of the artists, who appear in this great opera.

FRIDAY EVENING, Beethoven's only Operatic production, entitled

FIDELIO.

Fidelio (in great character, and positively last appearance) ... Mad. Bertha Johannsen.
Marcelline ... Madame Rotter.
Rocco ... Jos. Hermanns.
Florestan ... Franz Himmer.
Jacquino ... Theo. Habelmann.
Pizarro ... [illegible]
... Otto Lehman.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE with performance of WILLIAM TELL.

OPERA HOUSE.
MANAGER ... W. H. LEAK.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MISS LOUISA SYLVESTER.

By request, she will appear as FANCHON.
A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS—SONGS & DANCES.
FRIDAY EVENING, will be performed the great play of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Fanchon, the Cricket ... Miss Louisa Sylvester.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.
MONDAY EVENING, first appearance of the great Tragedienne, Comedienne and Prima Donna, Miss EMILY MELVILLE.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER ... WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit and last appearance but one of
YANKEE LOCKE.
Who will appear as SETH SWAP, PODIGAH B. PEASLEY and ELAM PANCAKE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be performed the beautiful play, in 3 acts, entitled the
YANKEE IN CUBA.
Seth Swap ... Yankee Locke.
To be followed by
PODIGAH B. PEASLEY, HIS X MARK.
Podigah B. Peasley ... Yankee Locke.
To conclude with
The Yankee Duelist.
Elam Pancake ... Yankee Locke.
In rehearsal, MAZEPPA.

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Corner of Sheffield and Chartiers streets.
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S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE, 57 FOURTH STREET, (Burke's Building,) buys and sells on Commission BANK, RAILROAD, INSURANCE, OIL AND OTHER STOCKS, and GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS. Orders by telegraph at the NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARDS at the regular commissions charged in those cities. Orders executed for sale and purchase of Real Estate. ap9

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Prepares EXPLICIT DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS for all kinds of Buildings, and superintends their erection, on reasonable terms. Office, [illegible] ANDERSON STREET, between Lacock and Robinson street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

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JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
Pork Packer,
Dealer in S. C. HAMS, BACON, BARREL PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, GREASE, TALLOW, &c., would respectfully solicit a share of the trade. No. 28 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh. fe1:3m

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Union Republican voters of Allegheny county, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on SATURDAY, MAY 26th, and elect two delegates from each election district to a County Convention, to be held on TUESDAY, MAY 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The Republican voters of that portion of Allegheny county lying in the 23d Congressional District, will, at the same time and places, elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in Convention, at City Hall, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, MAY 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said district.

The primary elections in the townships will be held between the hours of four and six o'clock, and in the cities and boroughs between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M. In the cities and boroughs the elections shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking or by ballot.

By order of the Committee,
W. J. GILMORE, Chairman.
WM. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.
R. W. THOMAS, }

FOR CONGRESS 23d DISTRICT.—The Republicans of that part of Allegheny County north of the rivers will urge the re-nomination of
HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS
As their Representative in Congress, before the Convention called to assemble on May 29th. my1:tc

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT.
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD
Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends, in response to their call made on him, his name is now presented by them as a candidate for nomination for Congress for the 22d District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap2:tc

CONGRESS
GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY
IS A CANDIDATE IN THE 22d DISTRICT.

CONGRESS. The friends of
HON. JOHN P. PENNEY
Will present his name to the Convention of the Union party, for nomination as a candidate for Congress, in the 22d District. mh12:6wd

FOR SHERIFF.
SAMUEL B. CLULEY,
Subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh22:tcd&wF

FOR SHERIFF.
CHARLES BARNES,
Late Colonel Sixth Reg. Pa. Heavy Artillery and Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., subject to the action of the Union Convention. mh22:tcd&wF

FOR SHERIFF.
JOSEPH ROSS,
Of the First Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh15:tc

FOR SHERIFF.
GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG,
Late Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. mh21:tc

FOR SHERIFF.
COL. JAMES M'K. SNODGRASS,
Of McKeesport, (late of the 9th Pa. Reserves,) will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Convention. mh26:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.
REV. F. A. HUTCHINSON,
Of North Fayette Township, at the urgent solicitation of many of his friends, has consented to be a candidate for Assembly before the Republican County Convention. my6:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.
DAVID SHAFER,
Of Upper St. Clair Township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my3:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.
COL. D. L. SMITH,
Of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Union Republican Convention. my3:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOHN A. DANKS,
Of [illegible], subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. my3:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOSIAH W. ELLS,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap6:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Republican Union Convention. ap6:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
Of Collins Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap25:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.
MAJ. GEN. J. B. KIDDOO,
Formerly of the 63d and 137th Pa. Vols., and 6th and 22d U. S. colored troops, and wounded severely in front of Richmond, will be a candidate for Assembly before the Republican County Convention. ap25:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THE FRIENDS OF
HON. GEORGE WILSON,
Of Pitt Township, will present his name as a candidate for Assembly, before the next Union Republican County Convention.
PITT TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
SAMUEL NEELY, SR.,
Of Manchester, (formerly of Sewickley township,) will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap24:tc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE HAMILTON,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap6:tc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
CHARLES PUGH,
Of Manchester, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh22:d&wtc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.
CTATAIN E. M. JOHNSTON,
Of Lawrenceville, (late of 155th P. V., who lost his arm at the battle of the Wilderness, Va.,) will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my7:tc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS
Will be a candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my1:tc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.
JOHN M. LARIMER,
Of Chartiers township, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. my1:tc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.
EB. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap9:tc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.
HORACE S. SNOWDEN,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap2:tc

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
JOHN G. BROWN,
Of Hampton Township, late Private Co. H, 102d Reg't Penn'a Vols. ap6:tc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Late of 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers and 5th Pennsylvania Artillery. Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. mh3:tc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.
DR. WILLIAM J. GILMORE,
Of Upper St. Clair Township. mh22-d&wtcF

FOR REGISTER.
DAVID CORNELIUS,
Of Allegheny City, (late Capt. 212th Pa. Vols.,) subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. my3:tc

FOR REGISTER.
JOHN SMALL,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap25:tc

FOR REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY,
Of Penn Township, (late of Co. E, 105th Pa. Reg., wounded and disabled at the battle of Fair Oaks,) subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap19:tc

FOR REGISTER.
R. D. HUMES,
Of Tarentum Borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap18:tc

FOR RECORDER.
HENRY SNIVELY,
Of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap25:tc

FOR RECORDER.
ABDIEL M'CLURE,
Of Mifflin Township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap24:tc

FOR RECORDER.
J. B. COPELAND,
Of Elizabeth Township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the next Union Republican County Convention. ap11:tc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S PILLS.—Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangement of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
For the speedy cure of Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists. [illegible]M&WF

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.
Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my28:lyd&wF

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS,
HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,
Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description, Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.
All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast-Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.
Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:ly

WM. BARNHILL & CO.
Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers.
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.
Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de15:tf

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.
Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice.

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet of immense importance to [illegible], old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 73, Boston Post Office. my28:lyd&w

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

25,000 DOLLARS.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,
AND BALMORALS
TO BE SOLD THIS MONTH
At Lower Prices than they can be bought in this city.
ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Call early and procure bargains, at the old stand of
J. H. & W. C. BORLAND,
my5 No. 98 Market street, 2d door from 5th st.

LADIES', GENTS'
AND
CHILDREN'S
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,
BALMORALS,
Slippers, &c.,
AT
McCLELLAND'S
AUCTION EMPORIUM
Nos. 55 and 57
Fifth Street.
PRIVATE SALES DAY AND EVENING. ap24

NEW GOODS.
A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Ladies', Gent's, Misses', and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
JUST OPENED AT
J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S,
61 Market Street.
ap13

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES ROBB,
No. 89 Market Street, near 5th
Second large purchase of BOOTS AND SHOES this Spring. We keep on hand a full assortment of every variety of Boots and Shoes, selected with the utmost care for this market. We invite special attention to our stock, as we believe it to be the best in the city, which we will sell at the lowest prices. Please call at No. 89 Market street. Having had over thirty years experience in the business, you cannot fail to be suited. Remember the place, No. 89 Market street. (ap16) JAMES ROBB.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
J. W. CARNAHAN & CO.,
No. 83 Market Street,
Have now on hand an extensive assortment of LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S **Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals,** &c. &c. &c.
Which they can and do sell as cheap as any other house in the city.
Call and examine, at No. 83 Market street. ap21

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
EVERYBODY GOING
TO 92 FEDERAL STREET
TO GET
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
Lowest Prices.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
AT M'CLINTOCK'S
my1 92 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 24 St. Clair Street.
A large and well selected stock of LADIES', GENT'S and CHILDRENS' GAITERS, BALMORALS, etc., which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES. (ap28:6mcod) JOHN SNODGRASS.

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL
DRAUGHTING OFFICE
And Patent Agency
No. 12 St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge
H. T. GENGEMBRE Civil Engineer
de1:ly No. 12 St. Clair Street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANKING HOUSE.
N. HOLMES & SONS
Bankers,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.
Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
INCLUDING
United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. do 5-20s;
Do. Fives of 10-40s;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.
Coupons and Vouchers bought or collected. ja18:ly

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 65
FOURTH STREET.
CHARTERED IN 1855.
Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.
Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.
Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.
PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John G. Backofen,	Robert Robb,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	John H. Shoenberger,
James Herdman,	James Shidle,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
James B. D. Meeds,	Christian Yeager,
Isaac M. Pennock,	A. M. Pollock, M.D.,

TRUSTEES:

Wm. J. Anderson,	James D. Kelly,
Calvin Adams,	Henry J. Lynch,
John F. Bindley,	Peter A. Madeira,
George Black,	John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin,	Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	John H. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton,	[illegible]
Wm. Douglas,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
John Evans,	Wm. E. Schmertz,
John J. Gillespie,	Alexander Tindle,
William S. Haven,	William Vankirk,
Peter H. Hunker,	Wm. P. Weyman,
Richard Hays,	Isaac Whittier.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS. ja21:d&wF

THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,
Of Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL PAID IN ... $1,000,000
WITH PRIVILEGE OF ... 2,000,000
Banking House CORNER FIRST AND WOOD STREETS.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.
Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE for the sale of the
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
ap25:ly J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE
CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford, Conn.
THE ONLY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA that now makes and pays an Annual CASH DIVIDEND on the first and each subsequent payment of premium. Its CASH CAPITAL, an accumulation of $2,000,000, is securely invested in public stocks and mortgages of REAL ESTATE. It is now in its 16th year of business, and has paid to the widows and orphans of its members the sum of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. To this date not a single case of litigation has occurred, an evidence that liberality and fair dealing is a specialty with this Company.
The policies of this Company are not forfeited by reason of non-payment of premium after the second year. No payments required after ten years, but policies continue good through life.
OFFICERS:
J. C. WALKLY, President.
N. S. PALMER, Vice President.
S. H. WHITE, Secretary.
Branch Office for Western Pennsylvania, where Circulars and Blank Applications will be furnished,
68 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
Agents wanted throughout the State. Apply to
oc30:ly F. E. GOODELL, State Agent.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1864, - - $2,457,849 95

Capital	$ 400,000
Accrued Premiums	971,000
Invested Premiums	1,086,288
Unsettled Claims	8,416
Income for 1864	300,000
Losses Paid since 1829	5,000,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms.
DIRECTORS:

Chas. N. Bancker,	Isaac Lea,
Tobias Wagner,	Edward C. Dale,
Samuel Grant,	George Fales,
Jacob R. Smith,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Fras. W. Lewis, M.D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Sec'y pro tem.
J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
Corner Wood and Third streets.

FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA:
Assets ... $1,750,000.

Hartford Fire Insurance, Company,
Assets, - - - $1,585,000.

Protection can be secured in the above named and reliable Companies.
W. L. JONES, Agent,
fe27:ly 84 Water street, (up stairs.)

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.
Office, 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Ware House, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick,	Andrew Ackley,
R. Miller, Jr.,	David M. Long,
James McAuley,	Rees J. Thomas,
Nathaniel Holmes,	Chas. J. Clarke,
Alexander Speer,	John R. McCune,
Campbell B. Herron,	James P. Hanna,
C. W. Ricketson,	

my30 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes, and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,	S. M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	John Shipton,
Jas. Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnston,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Joshua Rhodes,	John S. Dilworth,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers.
George Bingham,	

de16:y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watt,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parke,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. Jas. Miller,	John F. Kirkpatrick,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Frank S. Bissell,
James D. Verner,	C. Hanson Love,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
jul1:ly Capt. JAMES GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:

Isaac Jones,	John D. McCord,
C. G. Hussey,	George S. Head,
Harvey Childs,	Charles Hays,
T. J. Hoskinson,	Capt. Wm. Dean,
John Irwin, Jr.,	Geo. D. McGrew,
B. L. Fahnestock,	Robert H. Davis.

RE-PLATING.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY.
By having your Old Table Ware
RE-PLATED WITH SILVER.
CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c.,
Can all be re-plated and made to LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT A SMALL COST.
JOHN M. CORNWELL,
No. 78 St. Clair Street.

MAGNESIA.

THE BEST
EFFERVESCING
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In 6 oz. bottles, in the form of POWDER, for sale by all Wholesale Druggists. Prepared by ARTHUR ROGERS, Chemist, N. Y.
ap22:3md

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with dispatch for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Brokers' Boards strictly on commission.

Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. C. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, May 10, 1866.

Gold keeps firm in eastern markets at 129@129¼. The loan market continues to show increasing ease. The Secretary's decision to pay off twenty millions of certificates tends to increase yet further the amount of money seeking investment. The policy of the Government grows more and more evident daily, that no objections will be urged against higher rates for coin for a short season, and an easy money market. With all the ease, speculators find it heavy work to put up stocks, the public having had enough of that sort of thing the past four years, and will not take hold.

Railways are dull but firm. Fort Wayne fell off from 101½ to 99½. Cleveland & Pittsburgh selling at 82½.

There is but little doing in the Pittsburgh market. The enquiry for Bank shares keeps up, but there is very little to be had at reasonable rates. Sales of M. & M. at 62; of Allegheny at 59; National Bank of Commerce at 107. There is some stir apparent in Columbia oil. The stock has been changing hands for two or three days past at 19@19½, with steady enquiry at the former figure. We are cognizant of sales to-day at 19½@20.

—The New York *Tribune*, of May 9, says:

The proposition to redeem $20,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness is a step toward securing a money market upon which a consolidated 5 per cent can be introduced. On the 15th instant, the temporary loan, excluding the Clearing-House certificates, which should be paid off, will be reduced to 5 per cent, and it may be fairly assumed that the Treasury has reached the point where it has not only ceased to borrow at any price, but is ready to reduce its obligations. The future policy of the Treasury will evidently put in circulation the accumulated currency now held by the Department. The only mode by which interest upon temporary loans can be saved is by using the idle currency in payment of this class of debt. The Treasury ceasing to be a borrower, and at the same time putting in use a large amount of currency, will oblige money lenders to find new borrowers at low rates, which will cause fresh speculation in all departments of commerce. Granting the success of the scheme for a consolidated five per cent loan, it bids fair to be preceded by an advance in all existing Government stocks, State securities, Railway mortgages and shares. Indorsed Certificates of Indebtedness are higher, under the notice of the Secretary, and they can only be had at a small commission under par.

[illegible]

Review of the New York Grocery Market

[illegible]

Finance and Trade in New York.

[illegible]

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

[illegible]

Potatoes in Detroit.

[illegible]

California Mining Stocks.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

The general market, with the exception of Flour and Groceries, both of which ... consequence ... and holders ... prices. ... Groceries ... quotations.

ASHES—... for Pearl- ... at 12½ ... changed ... 6¼ for re...

GRAIN—... little offer... shade low... for Western ... is selling ... low. Rye ... thing doing ...

FLOUR—... tinued goo... upward ... at $10.7... at $12.50@1... bbls W... from store.

PROVISIONS—... with a fair ... port regular ... Shoulders ... Plain Sugar ... vassed ... held pret... $32 per ba...

POTATOES— ... while the ... main unch... way at $1 ... Blows, and ...

BUTTER— ... ably in ... dency is ... not be quo... having so...

EGGS—... some inqu... shade bet...

CHEESE—... for Weste...

OIL.—... and $1.2...

HAY—... at scales ...

SEEDS—... while Tim... good dem...

PIG LEAD—... dency; sa...

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

CRUDE—... better to... market, ... holders ... bulk ... The repo... at 14 ... 15.90, at ... 19½, 90, ... package... phia. T... more ... pretty fi... up the a... ily quota... and priv... Late int... the grati... duty on ... and not ... ported.

REFINED—... mand fo... firm and ... of holde... tions.

[illegible]

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market

[illegible]

The Green Bay Lumber Market

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[illegible]

Chicago Market.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

RIVER NEWS.

[illegible]

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

[illegible]

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

[illegible]

Birmingham Omnibus, Market and Water Sts.

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Butler Stage—No. 38 St. Clair Street.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all ... Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and ... OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUNDRIES.

CRUCIBLES—Assorted sizes, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHIMNEY TOPS—100 assorted for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

CALCINED PLASTER—200 bbls. for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

LUBRICATING OIL—100 bbls. for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLES' LINE OF STEAMERS,

(INCORPORATED.)

Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva.

This Company will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers CHIEFTAIN, R. R. ABRAMS commander, and ELECTOR, ROBERT PHILLIPS commander. (The Elector is now being completed and will take her place in the line in a few days.)

The Chieftain will leave Pittsburgh for all points on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 9 A. M. and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

The Company will have a first-class Wharf Boat at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh. Freight received at all hours. No charge for commission on Eastern freight.

This line will not run boats on the Sabbath.

Our new Wharf Boat will be located at the foot of Grant street. my10:3md

1866. 1866.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva,

UNION LINE,

PACKET COMP'Y.

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE .... CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.
TELEGRAPH .... CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN .... CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC
GALLATIN .... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m., and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 6 p. m. Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.

RETURNING—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 12 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 2 p. m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

For further particulars, enquire of
WILLIAM McELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf Boat, foot of Grant st., Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
Brownsville, Pa.

FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL.—The new steamer LEONIDAS .... Capt. M. A. Cox. Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MISSOURI RIVER.—The splendid passenger steamer CITIZEN .... Capt. J. M. HARE. Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. B. STULL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 8 a. m. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, CIRCULARS, &c.

Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel.

Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL.

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh.

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LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.

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Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROW BARS, &c.

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PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS

R. H. LECKY,

No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny,

Manufacturer of IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURE USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.

Particular attention invited to his Patented Improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniata, T. S., and Low Moor Iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times.

We also furnish ropes, ... tools, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to. I am prepared to grant licenses to other manufacturers for these improvements on liberal terms. Box 17 Allegheny P. O.

R. H. LECKY.

JAMES BOWN,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS,

RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.

Dealer in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Gunsmiths' Material. Also pay particular attention to the Cutting of Stamps, Stencils, Seal Presses, Canceling Stamps, Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., at

No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSURANCE.

THE BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.—The Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly incorporating "The Ben Franklin Insurance Company of the City of Allegheny," will meet at the Banking House of "THE FRANKLIN SAVING BANK," No. 44 Ohio street, in the City of Allegheny, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May, A. D., 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M., to organize, at which time and place Books will be opened to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Insurance Company.

COMMISSIONERS—George R. Riddle, Stephen H. Geyer, Henry P. Swartz, James W. Hall, Bateman Goe, J. T. Stockdale, Joseph Craig, Henry Gerwig, John Haworth, William J. Kountz, William Semple, John Taggart, Henry Irwin, George Dasch, Hugh S. Fleming, Jonathan Gallagher, Arthur Hobson and John Ramsey. ap28:7wd

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ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

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ALL DISCHARGED VETERANS

Who did not Receive a Local Bounty,

OR THEIR HEIRS,

Can have the same collected through us. Apply personally, or by mail. ap2wood&1mwF

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BUY YOUR NOTIONS,

Toys, Baskets,

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Variety and Store, No. 161 Market street.

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J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for the Franklin, Philadelphia and Baltimore Insurance Companies, North-east corner WOOD and Third streets.

W. L. JONES, Agent for the North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 9 WATER STREET

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Company, corner of MARKET AND WATER STREETS.

UPHOLSTERY.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS .... T. ROENICK

FOURTH STREET UPHOLSTERY No. 85 FOURTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.—The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hands every article in their line, viz: Cornices, Ornaments, Curtain Goods, Comforts, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, of all kinds; also, the celebrated Patent Spring Bed. All kinds of Shands, Blinds and Fixtures. Prompt attention is given to all orders for fitting and laying down Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc.

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BRICK MACHINE.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 splendid Bricks per day, with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the machine does not perform what we claim for it we will take it back and refund the money. Address ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 150 Broadway, New York.

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THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS

MANUFACTURERS OF

HEAVY ORDNANCE,

AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS.

Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK, BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS.

REPAIRS attended to promptly.

As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry.

Attention is called to our NEW FLY WHEEL PATTERN and increased facilities for fitting up the same.

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ALLEN, M'KEE & CO.,

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Manufacture a great variety of COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, among which are the celebrated Allegheny and Monitor Coal Cooking Stoves; also, the Autocrat and Sentinel, for coal or wood, and the unrivalled Star of the Empire, for wood; also, Arches, Grates, Fenders, Sugar Kettles, Dog Irons and Hollow Ware generally.

A. BRADLEY .... W. VANKIRK .... J. S. BRADLEY

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Manufacture every variety of

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves;) POMANA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves.) Also manufacture

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OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

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This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well-seasoned barrels, suitable for HOME USE, or EXPORT. ORDERS SOLICITED.

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Manufacturers of BOILERS, STILLS, TANKS Improved Boring Tools for Oil Wells.

SUPERIOR OIL ENGINES.

We are constructing, and will keep on hand superior style of

OIL ENGINES

WITH EITHER A COMMON OR TUBULAR BOILER.

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STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to our extensive variety of COOKING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

Having recently increased our facilities for manufacturing the above articles, and greatly improved our styles of GRATE FRONTS, and introduced one of the BEST COOKING RANGES to be had in the community, we ask all in need of anything in our line of business to give us a call.

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Will attend promptly to

Furnishing and Laying Stone and Brick Pavements,

And Repairing the same; Curb Stones Furnished and Set. Also, Grading and Cellar Digging done at shortest notice.

Parties desiring anything in our line will have their orders attended to by addressing us through the Allegheny Post Office, or by calling at No. 266 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

Highest price paid for Paving Stones.

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DAILY ARRIVALS OF

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T. & J. T. M'CANCE,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

Have Removed to the New Building,

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Owing to the lateness of their purchases for the SPRING TRADE (the senior partner being now in the East) they are prepared to exhibit goods for the CUSTOM TRADE at the VERY LOWEST QUOTATIONS that goods have yet reached.

They have, and design to keep, a SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and EQUAL in all respects to CUSTOM WORK.

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NEW SPRING STYLES

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Fine Woolen Goods,

Peculiarly adapted to GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

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WE OFFER THE LARGEST Stock in the West of everything in the line of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask, Reps and Lace Window Curtains, Gold Bordered and Plain Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, of our own importation, at the Lowest Prices reached since the war. A line of Scotch Ingrain Carpets, of our own importation just received---very handsome---never offered in this country before---and at prices based on the present rate of Gold

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Carrying the United States Mail.

The First Class Steamships of this line will sail as follows:

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From BROWN'S WHARF, FELL'S POINT, At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the days announced. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

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STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN (IRELAND) twice a week. The INMAN LINE, sailing

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Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France.

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Bounties for Wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

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McCORD & CO.,

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Wish to call special attention to their large and splendid stock of

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An Endless Variety.

LADIES' DERBYS, YACHTS, SEA-SIDES, Etc. GENTS' and BOYS' SARATOGAS, "HOW THAT'S," BRIGHTONS, LUSHERS, MORTONS, DERBYS, PETOS, &c., &c.

Straw Goods

Of every description to suit all tastes.

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FORTY YEARS PRACTICE IN SEXUAL DISEASES Gives me a knowledge seldom acquired by Physicians. My long residence in this city, and the amount of patients treated annually by me, are sufficient proof of my success.

SPERMATORRHEA, or Sexual Weakness, and all diseases arising therefrom, are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore by my NEW VEGETABLE REMEDIES. Medicines sent to any part of the Union. All letters must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Correspondence held sacred. Office, 85 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Diamond

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For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. Cure warranted or money refunded.

Office hours—7 to 10 A. M., 1½ to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M.

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A SMALL FARM of 30 acres, situate in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., ... miles from the city, on the Brownsville road. The improvements are a large two-story Frame House, with 10 rooms, double parlors, with hall running through the house, ... a Bank Barn, 40 by 60 feet, ... a garden of excellent soil, ... planted with all kinds of dwarf fruit ... of every kind, about 700 or 800 trees, of best variety of grafted fruit. The soil of the whole is of good quality. The very best of fencing. A beautiful lawn in front, planted with shrubbery and trees. For a country residence, it is not surpassed, and as a profitable investment, there is no question.

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For further particulars, inquire of
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LOTS FOR SALE

IN PITT TOWNSHIP

AT FROM $60 TO $600.

Enquire of
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE, situate 2½ miles from the city, and within ten minutes walk of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, commanding a beautiful view of the city, river and surrounding country. It comprises about 8 acres of ground, highly cultivated and laid out in the most approved style of modern landscape gardening; is studded with shrubbery, and a great variety of the choicest fruits and vines in full bearing. There is also on it a never-failing spring of water, and about one acre in wood. The improvements consist in part of a neat Brick Cottage with 7 rooms and wash-house, a large and handsome built Stable, an out room for man, &c. A fine large cistern and splendid pump are within a few feet of the kitchen door, and all is under excellent fence. For particulars, price, terms, &c., enquire of S. CUTHBERT & SONS / B. McLAIN & CO.

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POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL 1st,

A Delightful Residence in M'Clure Tp.

The Lot is in the highest state of cultivation. Two good springs on the premises. For terms, enquire of

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COAL AND LIME PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from the city, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES.

Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements.

Also, about Eighty Acres of COAL, without the surface, adjoining the above.

Also, two Farms at Stewart's Station, on Central Railroad, containing 90 acres and 125 acres.

For further particulars, enquire of
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(Opposite the Cathedral,)
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VALUABLE COAL LAND.

A Bargain TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situated in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, ... and contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER. For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

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FARM FOR SALE, known as the St. Clair Farm, containing 170 acres, about 100 of which are cleared, situate in Indiana county, 4 miles from the County seat. The improvements are a LARGE LOG DWELLING HOUSE, double Bank Barn, Spring House, &c. There is a 4 foot vein of good Coal on the farm; also, a fine Mill Seat. Terms easy. Inquire of

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
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FARM FOR SALE, Containing 118 acres, situate in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, two miles from New Florence. The improvements consist of a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of 1½ stories, 32 feet front, by 20 deep, containing five rooms and a good cellar. Also, a good Frame Barn and a young Orchard containing choice trees. Inquire of

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No. 125 Liberty street, Pittsburgh,
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VALUABLE BLOCK OF LOTS FOR SALE IN THE NINTH WARD—Bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Lumber and Liberty streets; thence along Liberty street 200 feet to the corner of Carroll street; thence along said street 100 feet to Spring alley, opposite the Outer Depot Works. The above is well suited to erect a large manufacturing establishment or to subdivide into suitable building lots, having the advantage of four fronts. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth st.

FOR SALE, SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.—Twenty-six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, on which is a two-story frame dwelling, containing twelve rooms, built in modern style. Cellar under the whole house. Good stable and carriage house. Excellent water. Fifteen hundred fruit trees, including every variety. Three acres in forest trees near the house. Cold grapery and abounding in shrubbery and flowers.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
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FOR SALE 500 acres of excellent Timber Land in Jefferson Co., Pa., is offered at the low price of $4 per acre; large block of Building lots in the Ninth Ward, opposite the Outer Depot, just the point for a large manufacturing establishment, surrounded by streets and alley, a cheap Building Lot on Magee street, in the Eighth Ward, near Forbes street, is offered for $850. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

CHEAP DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—Situate on Bertha street, $1,200; Bigham street, $1,850; Carpenter's alley, $2,500; Webster street, $2,700; Franklin street, $3,000; Scott street, $4,000; Forbes street, $5,000; Union street, $12,000; South Common, $25,000. Others in various locations. Apply at the Real Estate Office and General Agency Office of

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DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE STREET FOR SALE. That large and well finished three story Brick Dwelling on Wylie street near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 9 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water and gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or business purposes now offered for sale. Possession April 1st. Terms reasonable. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.—Fronting on Pasture Lane, Allegheny City; an excellent location for a Tavern or Grocery Store. Also, a Frame Dwelling House of four rooms and lot 2 feet front on Rebecca street by 100 deep to an alley, now rented for $120 per annum. Price $1,600. Situate in a good neighborhood. Possession in sixty days if desired.

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$4,000 WILL PURCHASE A BRICK DWELLING HOUSE of parlor, dining room, kitchen, four chambers, bath room, cellar, etc.; lot 24 feet front on Knoll street, by 120 deep to a street; shade and fruit trees, grape vines, etc., pleasantly situate in the Third Ward, Allegheny.

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PENN STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A three story BRICK DWELLING, No. 184 Penn street, containing 12 rooms, with all the modern appliances for convenience and comfort. Early possession given. Apply to

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59 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—A desirable three-story Brick Dwelling, having hot and cold water and gas in first and second stories, on River avenue, near Anderson street, Allegheny City.

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Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

NEAR SOHO BRIDGE, between Penn Avenue and Connellsville R. R.—For sale, a large and comfortable Dwelling House, in good order, with large garden, fruit trees, &c., wide hall, 10 rooms, high ceilings, the porches and beautiful view. For full particulars, apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

FOR SALE—155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 29 miles from the city. For further particulars, inquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A two-story Brick Dwelling of 7 rooms, hall, and vestibule, three years built, with lot 24 by 150 feet, situate on Ewalt street, Lawrenceville, all in complete order. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, consisting of a Lot of Ground having a front on Stevenson street of 50 feet, and extending back 200 feet, on which are erected two Frame Dwellings, which now rent for $160 per year. Here is a safe investment of 10 per cent.

B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—A neat two-story Brick Dwelling House of wide hall, 7 rooms, gas, yard, etc., pleasantly situated on Scott street, No. 14.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
No. 51 Market street.

RAILROADS.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—THIRTEEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after SUNDAY, April 1st 1866, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:00 A. M., stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7:35 A. M.; Tyrone, ...; Lock Haven, 12:15 P. M.; Harrisburg, 1:10 P. M.; Baltimore, 5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 P. M.; Philadelphia, 5:35 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 10:27 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations. Altoona at ... Harrisburg, ...; arrives at Philadelphia at ... Passengers by this line are transferred at Union Depot, West Philadelphia, directly to Express train for New York, ...

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 4:10 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe ...; Altoona ...; Harrisburg, 2:55 A. M.; Baltimore, 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Philadelphia, ...; via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; and Philadelphia, ... Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:10 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona, at 3:10 A. M.; Harrisburg, ...; Baltimore, 12:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 3:40 P. M.; Philadelphia, 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:02 P. M.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) ... stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at ... with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at ... stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.

Wall's Accommodation, No. 1, daily (except Sundays) at ... A. M.

Braddock's Accommodation No. 1, daily (except Sundays) at ...

Wall's Accommodation No. 2, daily (except Sundays) at 11:45 A. M.

Braddock's Accommodation No. 2, daily (except Sundays) at ... P. M.

Wall's Accommodation No. 3, daily (except Sundays) at ... P. M.

Wall's Accommodation No. 4, daily (except Sundays) at 6:10 P. M.

Wall's Accommodation No. 5, daily (except Sundays) at 10:40 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at ... A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at ...; Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	2:40 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:20 A. M.
Brinton Accommodation No. 1	7:50 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:55 A. M.
Braddock's Accommodation No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Baltimore Express	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 P. M.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	3:20 P. M.
Braddock's Accommodation No. 2	5:20 P. M.
Wall's Accommodation No. 4	7:00 P. M.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:05 P. M. on Sundays.

The new Union Depot Hotel, occupying the three upper stories of the Depot Building, is now open for the especial accommodation of the traveling community. A capacious Restaurant is open at ALL HOURS day and night, Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

1866. Winter Arrangement. 1866.

On and after November 13th, 1865, trains will run as follows, viz:

[illegible]

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Ticket Agent,
Allegheny City.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE

VIA STEUBENVILLE

TO COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS

And all the principal cities WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after

MONDAY, MARCH 12th, 1866,

Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Spring Arrangement.

On and after THURSDAY, MARCH 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express	3:00 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
West Newton Accommodation	6:15 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
First McKeesport Accommodation	11:00 A. M.	6:55 A. M.
Second	4:00 P. M.	1:50 P. M.
Braddock's	6:40 P. M.	3:05 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For Tickets apply to
H. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent.
W. O. HUGHART, Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after THURSDAY, April ..., trains will leave and arrive at Depot, corner of Pike and Canal streets, Pittsburgh, as follows:

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Mail to and from Mahoning	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express do do	3:00 P. M.	10:55 A. M.
Soda Works Accommodation		8:10 A. M.
Kiskiminitas do	1:30 P. M.	
First Hulton do	9:30 A. M.	11:20 A. M.
Parnassus do	4:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Second Hulton do	6:30 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from Soda Works	1:00 P. M.	10:50 A. M.

H. BLACKSTONE, Supt.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Have proved, from the most ample experience an entire success; simple, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.			Cts.
1	Cures	FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations	25
2	"	WORMS, Worm Fever, Colic	25
3	"	CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4	"	DIARRHEA of children or adults	25
5	"	DYSENTERY, Griping and Billious Colic	25
6	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea	25
7	"	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	"	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	"	HEADACHE, Sick Headache	25
10	"	DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach	25
11	"	SUPPRESSED, scanty and painful periods	25
12	"	LEUCORRHEA, or Whites	25
13	"	CROUP, hoarse cough	25
14	"	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	"	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic pains	25
16	"	FEVER AND AGUE, Chills and Fever	50
17	"	PILES, Internal or external	50
18	"	OPTHALMY, sore, inflamed eyes	50
19	"	CATARRH, acute or chronic, influenza	50
20	"	WHOOPING COUGH, spasmodic cough	50
21	"	ASTHMA, oppressed breathing	50
22	"	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing	50
23	"	SCROFULA, enlarged glands	50
24	"	GENERAL DEBILITY, physical weakness	50
25	"	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26	"	SEA SICKNESS, or sickness from riding	50
27	"	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28	"	NERVOUS DEBILITY, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	1 00
29	"	SORE MOUTH, or Canker	50
30	"	URINARY INCONTINENCE	50
31	"	PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasms	50
32	"	SUFFERINGS at Change of Life	1 00
33	"	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34	"	DIPTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case of 35 vials, in morocco and book complete	$10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco and book	6 00
Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book	5 00
Case of 15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and book	2 00

A. TORRENCE,
Corner of Fourth and Market streets.
Wholesale Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For sale by E. MINER, 23 Smithfield street; JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond Pittsburgh, and J. J. EAST, No. 134 Federal street, Allegheny; McCLARAN & McKENNAN, corner of Diamond and Market street, Pittsburgh.

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

COUGH NO MORE

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has CURED thousands of the worst cases of BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

PILES

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

DYSPEPSIA.---Dr. Strickland's TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with anti-acids and carminative to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and debility. It is not alcoholic; for therefore, particularly suited for weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.